

NEW YORK TIMES

AUG 14 1956

James Hood's Predicament

The situation in which 21-year-old James A. Hood of Gadsden, Ala., finds himself is the result of an intellectual and emotional struggle that must be going on within the minds and hearts of many intelligent young Negroes.

In June all the powers of the Federal Government had been mobilized to gain Jimmy Hood entrance to the University of Alabama. On July 16 he took an examination in the sociology course he had been studying and returned home for a few days rest before starting the second term of the summer session. His conduct at the university had been good. He hoped to return.

He found his home town in ferment, several hundred of his fellow citizens in jail for having dared to protest Gadsden's severe segregation laws, its streets patrolled by helmeted highway patrolmen.

Jimmy Hood himself was under attack in Gadsden and elsewhere from some of the more militant young Negro leaders for a somewhat sophomoric article he had written for the university weekly expressing the idea that "More Students, Less Pickets" was the better way for the Negro to act.

The evening of his arrival in Gadsden he addressed a protest mass meeting. What he said was recorded by an investigator from the office of Gov. George C. Wallace.

In an emotional talk Hood is reported to have charged unfairness by university officials. Called to a hearing yesterday by the Dean of Men, he withdrew from the summer term. His physician said he was physically and mentally exhausted and needed hospital rest.

Yesterday in Jackson, Miss., Gov. Ross Barnett made an attempt, based on similar charges, to bar a diploma to James H. Meredith, another and much more publicized trail-blazing Southern Negro student.

It would not be surprising if the two young men had said some rather harsh things about their treatment. It would be the judgment of most persons, we believe, that both have shown a restraint that few of their peers would have maintained. The charges against both, even if wholly true, would be sad pretexts on which to terminate academic careers so courageously undertaken.

Friends Say Emotional Conflict Caused Hood to Leave Alabama

Student Discusses the Events Preceding His Withdrawal —May Seek to Return

By FRED POWLEDGE

GADSDEN, Ala., Aug. 15. Jimmy A. Hood withdrew suddenly from the University of Alabama because he was torn between wanting to be a typical student and being a Negro, some of his friends and class mates said today.

They said Mr. Hood, who entered the university only two months ago, had become involved in an emotional conflict from which he saw no escape.

It was the conflict, observers said, that resulted in Mr. Hood's announcement last Sunday that he was withdrawing for a few weeks "to avoid a complete mental and physical breakdown."

A Friend's Analysis

From the student's associates here, said Mr. Thomas, came the agreement that Mr. Hood's health had been weakened by a confused set of loyalties.

A Negro girl in Gadsden, who went to high school with Mr. Hood and has known him most of his life, made this comment:

"It was enough just being a Negro in Alabama. With him it was much harder. He knew we were back here getting arrested and protesting and I think he thought he was missing out."

Frank Black Jr., the editor of the student newspaper at the University of Alabama, said:

"I don't think the rest of us fully realized that the pressures on him were that great. He wanted to please everybody. He wanted I think to be a test part of the university."

Mr. Hood went into seclusion last night, his future as a University of Alabama student uncertain. He said he wanted to leave civilization behind for a while. He was believed to be staying with friends in another state.



James A. Hood

Hood Explains

Before he left, he said, he wanted to straighten out his mind of controversy.

First, he said, an article that he wrote for the school newspaper on June 27 about race relations was changed by other persons so that it did not reflect his views.

Second, he said, he had not meant to criticize anyone when he spoke to a Negro gathering in his home town last month.

Both matters are closely connected with Mr. Hood's withdrawal from the university. Observers of the complicated student who is late, entangled in controversy over the article and remarks combined with other pressures to drive the student over the boundaries of good physical and mental health.

The article, which was a report of certain civil rights protest methods, carried and enlarged some of Mr. Hood's fellow Negroes, especially those in his home town. When he returned here, he said, his position the above account became too far from the original university official's.

Similar charges of conspiracy in 1954 gave the university the grounds to successfully expel Autherine Lucy after she had attended the previously all-white school for only three days. Last June 11 Mr. Hood and Miss Vivian Malone of Mobile became the first Negroes to enter the university since then.

The Controversial Talk

Mr. Hood's remarks that got him into trouble at the university included these, according to persons who have heard state agents' tape recordings of the mass meeting:

"That the university conspired against him in setting up a news conference, knowing that it was against regulations for students to hold such conferences."

"That the school tried to keep an intruder from giving him an 'A' grade."

"That a state official, identified by The Birmingham News as Col. Albert J. Lingo, State Public Safety Director, entered his dormitory room and cursed him."

Mr. Hood did not deny that he said these things. But last night, before he left his home, he said:

"I was at the mass meeting as a spectator and they asked me to make some remarks. I thinking I was the only Negro in it. It was not my intention to criticize anybody. At times here that was said there was no intent to say anything. You can't make anything written down. I'm the sort of person who likes to have what he is going to say in front of him."

Disappointed and Puzzled

Mr. Hood's withdrawal from the student party, he said, had been a shock and a surprise. He had been on the student body since the beginning of his freshman year, and had been a member of the student body since the beginning of his freshman year.

"Thinking back on what I said at the meeting," he said, "I was disappointed. I was very puzzled as to how many people understood it. It was just off-the-shelf stuff. It wasn't what I set out to do."

Last week the university notified Mr. Hood that he had been expelled from the university. He said he was surprised and disappointed. He said he was surprised and disappointed. He said he was surprised and disappointed.

He said he was surprised and disappointed. He said he was surprised and disappointed. He said he was surprised and disappointed. He said he was surprised and disappointed.

He said he was surprised and disappointed. He said he was surprised and disappointed. He said he was surprised and disappointed. He said he was surprised and disappointed.

article was that Negroes should choose education as a means of achieving their goals. It said in part:

"Basically, I think the whole idea of protests has gotten off course. I think it has become a matter of excitement rather than conviction for most Negroes."

"There must be some more positive way of achieving first-class citizenship, a way without violence or protests."

This week Mr. Hood repeated his statement, made originally at the July 16 mass meeting that the article had been rewritten by someone else.

"The original thought," he said, "was that there are a lot of protest movements that may not start out this way, but sometimes they end up being used to smear the whole idea of demonstrations. This is what I meant." He continued:

"I'm not saying that education is the only thing. I'm just saying that it is an essential part of the whole picture."

"I do believe in protests. But it is often a question of where you can make your best contribution. Not all of us are good protesters. We ought to come to our own conclusions about what we can do best."

Reaction Heralded

The editor of The Crimson-White, Mr. Black, said that Mr. Hood had definitely written the article as it appeared.

The campus reaction, Mr. Black said, was favorable.

From those in the Negro community here and elsewhere in the nation, the publication of the article brought explanations of surprise and delight.

An official of an Atlanta civil rights organization recalled that when Mr. Hood was a student at Clark College in Atlanta, he had led the organization for help in starting a nonviolent protest movement in Gadsden.

"He started the whole Gadsden movement last summer," the official said. "Jimmy's family has been demonstrating regularly. He has a sister, a 14-year-old girl who has been to jail four times."

Mr. Black of The Crimson-White was asked if he thought he would ever see Mr. Hood again at the university.

"I'd like to," he replied. "From what little bit I know of him, I was very impressed by him. I mean as a person. The forces which made him leave and which made him say those things, that's a tragedy in itself."

"When he started to become so much a part of the university, the other side, his own race, they got upset with him, and there he was with one leg in each side."

"And here he is in the middle. I suppose fundamentally what would call a tragedy. I'm personally sorry to see him go, and I hope he comes back."

AUG 12 1955

Negro Student, Ill, Leaves Alabama U.

By United Press International

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Aug. 11 —James A. Hood, one of two Negroes who entered the University of Alabama two months ago when it was integrated, has withdrawn from school "to avoid a complete mental and physical breakdown."

Arthur D. Shores, his attorney, said today that the youth had withdrawn "on the advice of his physician because of his physical and mental condition."

The action came as university officials planned hearings to consider disciplinary action against the student for statements he allegedly had made in a speech.

Mr. Shores said Mr. Hood hoped to return to school later, possibly at the start of the fall term. However, he explained, Mr. Hood has been advised to

Continued on Page 12 (column 1)

Ill Negro Leaves U. of Alabama 'To Avoid Complete Breakdown'

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

avoid routine duties and activities until his condition is improved in order to avoid a complete mental and physical breakdown."

University officials confirmed Mr. Hood's withdrawal. Jefferson Bennett, administrative vice president, said earlier this week that school authorities were considering misconduct charges against the student.

They accused him of having told a Negro rally in East Gadsden last month that university and state officials were trying to get him expelled. He was said to have strongly criticized Gov. George C. Wallace, an ex-officio member of the university board.

On June 11 Mr. Hood and another Negro student, Vivian Malone, became the first of their race to attend Alabama since Mrs. Autherine Lucy Foster spent a few riot-filled days on the campus in 1956.

Mrs. Foster was expelled for having charged that university officials had encouraged the rioting that greeted her presence on the campus.

The enrollment of Mr. Hood and Miss Malone was blocked by Governor Wallace until Federal troops were brought onto the campus.

A hearing before the dean



The New York Times
James A. Hood

of men's disciplinary committee on the charges against Mr. Hood was scheduled tomorrow.

Another hearing was scheduled before the university board of trustees Thursday.

Mr. Hood asked that both hearings be postponed.

AUG 12 1963

One of Two Admitted in June

Negro Facing Alabama U. Charges Quits to Avoid 'Complete Breakdown'

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Aug. 11 (UPI)—Negro James A. Hood, apparently facing imminent expulsion for criticizing University officials, quit the University today to "avoid a complete mental and physical breakdown."

Shores said Hood hoped to return to the University, possibly for the fall term, but the University said Hood could not come back at least until after a hearing on charges that he publicly and unfairly accused University and State officials of trying to get him expelled.

The announcement came exactly two months after Hood and Vivian Malone entered the all-white University with a Federal guard which forced Gov. George C. Wallace aside.

The 21-year-old Negro's attorney, Arthur D. Shores, said Hood was "withdrawing on the advice of his physician because of his physical and mental condition."

In a speech, Hood allegedly attacked both Wallace and University officials, prompting consideration of misconduct charges against him.

In Montgomery, a spokesman in Wallace's office said the board of trustees of the University, of which Wallace is an ex-officio member, had or deny any such hearing.

Jefferson A. Bennett, University administrative vice president, said Shores had requested, and was granted, a postponement of an Aug. 15 hearing for Hood before the board. No new date was set for the hearing.

Bennett refused to comment on another hearing which Shores said was scheduled for Monday before the Dean of Men's Disciplinary Committee on the same charges. No University officials would confirm or deny any such hearing.

July 16, 1963

Senators admire spunky governor

BY JAMES FREE, News Washington correspondent
WASHINGTON, July 16—A Senate committee is learning first-hand how Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace got his nickname "The Fighting Judge."

For the governor took up again this morning where he left off after three hours of lively testimony Monday

before the Senate Commerce Committee with a roasting verbal assault on the Kennedy administration and its proposed new civil rights bill.

IN BETWEEN TIME, he had traveled by airplane to Myrtle Beach, S.C., for a speech there Monday night, returning to Washington in the early hours of the morning.

Senators on the committee obviously were impressed and intrigued with the fiery vigor and colorful energy of Wallace's attack. With the exception of Sen. Strom Thurmond, D-S.C., lone Southerner on the committee, they usually disagreed with the Alabama governor but they clearly respected his firm conviction and his refusal to give ground in the face of openly voiced opposition to his views.

Further, Wallace had an answer—more often than not—a ready and fast-paced one for every question. Plainly he had spent some time preparing for his Washington appearance.

Chairman Warren Magnuson, D-Wash., commended Wallace for his courage and no-holds-barred display of the governor's views on controversial matters.

Sen. Norris Cotton, R-N.H., said the governor was frank and forthright, though the senator thought Wallace might be going a bit far in his all-out blast at every part of the civil rights bill and at all of its backers. Cotton said he had voted with Southern senators on some civil rights issues, and he cautioned: "If the jury is with you, you don't try to drive them away."

WITH CHARACTERISTIC singleness of purpose, Wallace told Cotton—as he had told Magnuson—that he meant no offense but had given his opinion and was sticking with it.

Sen. Clair Engel, D-Calif., was impressed with Wallace's prompt replies, his responsiveness to all questions. "Even if you don't agree with him," said Engel, "you have to admire the way he presents his case."

Sen. Thurmond praised the Alabama governor "for your frankness, for your courage, for standing up for the constitution and for freedom." He said privately that Wallace is the best opposition witness to date.

Turn to Page 4, Column 3

Fiery

Continued from Page 1

Sen. Thurston Morton, R-Ky., clearly was not satisfied, along with Sen. Cotton, with Wallace's explanation of why such a low percentage of voting-age Negroes in some Alabama counties are registered to vote. But they saw that the governor intends to stand by his assertion that qualified Negroes are permitted to register throughout Alabama, and are doing so in increasing number, with the total Negro vote over the 100,000 mark. So they pointed out the question over to others.

SOME NEWSMEN were surprised at the fast pace of Wallace's remarks. Gov. Ross Barnett testified for three hours last Friday—the same period that Wallace testified yesterday—but it is a safe bet that Wallace's word volume topped Barnett's by at least 25 per cent.

Editorials

The Birmingham News

Clarence B. Hanson, Jr., Publisher

Victor H. Hanson, II,
Vice President, General Manager

Vincent Townsend,
Vice President, Assistant to Publisher

E. L. Holland, Jr.,
Editorial Page Editor

John W. Bloomer,
Managing Editor

Victor H. Hanson, Publisher, 1910-1945

Tuesday, July 16, 1963

Wallace, Washington

When Sen. Sparkman and Rep. Bob Jones presented Gov. George Wallace to the Senate Commerce Committee, they said he "speaks with the voice of Alabama."

The governor's comments certainly conveyed many judgments of Alabama citizens. In the total of his presentation he will have enormous Alabama support. But it is dubious at the outset that the tenor of his statement will have influence on a great many congressmen. It "reads good" back home.

Those gentlemen, as the governor is not, are faced with a national call for new civil rights legislation. It is likely they will pass some. It is not likely they will pass the full package of rights bills. Some parts, such as the public accommodations and fair employment practices sections, are doomed to certain defeat, and this right now.

With so much that is reasonable to say, it is unfortunate that the governor did not refrain from attacks on the President's motivations. One individually may judge Mr. Kennedy more politically motivated than otherwise. But this is a questionable formal statement to the Congress. The majority of Congress is very deeply aware of the fact that the nationwide Negro demand for more of what is called equity requires some legislation. Instead of pointing a way toward quiet evaluation of measures before it, Gov. Wallace's full statement and other responses could antagonize more than they draw serious study in Washington.

It is obviously futile to try to run up balance as to the governor's statement. To repeat, much in it has a fundamental soundness. Attack on philosophies of those who encourage

demonstrations can poorly be debated in our view. Usurpation of private property rights, which he emphasized, has in it a threat to the customary American balance of all rights. The governor soundly emphasizes some questionable leftwing associations within part of the Negro movement—and these still need definitive Washington explanation.

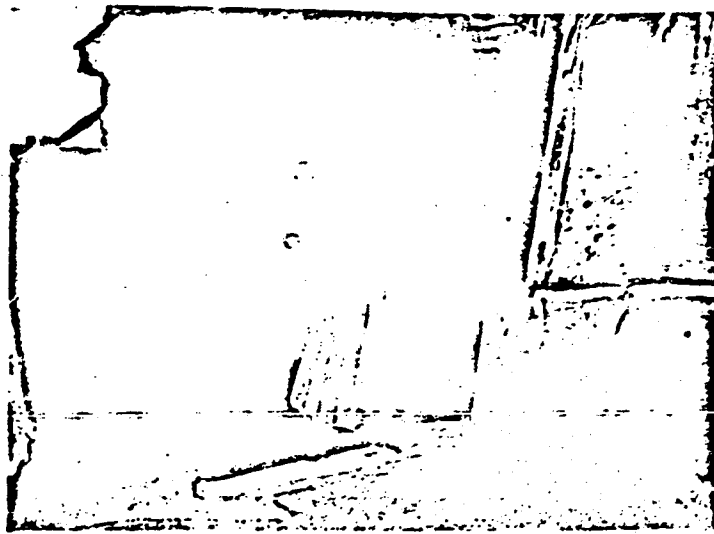
But not of the Alabama governor's comments might leave the congressmen asking, "Well, sir, what are we to do then—nothing?" It is unrealistic even if it is self-satisfying to argue that that is just what the Congress ought to do. For in practical fact it cannot fail to take legislative action. This is known not only to Democrats but to Republicans. Civil rights bills will be trimmed at least, and perhaps chopped. But Congress will pass bills.

As many a city—as Birmingham—knows, Negroes are making complaints which have demanded, can demand and will demand public response. A action responding to Negro grievances will be forthcoming from Congress, so will it—so it has—come in city after city, North and South. In areas where the contest still is largely legal, and this includes much of the South yet, relative to such as school separation, there must be further accommodation. Most whites obviously do not like this, preferring generally to continue as we had in the past. But he is without perspective who does not see that change is here and must be dealt with.

Thus Alabama's Gov. Wallace, while accurate enough on points about government intrusions, about public policies regarding demonstrations, about a white resentment at public commotion, leaves us without guidance as to what to do other than sit tight. Congress cannot sit tight. Neither can communities.

We need a leadership which can give reasonable citizens ideas as to a course of constructive, not just resistant, action. It is for the individual's judgment whether Mr. Wallace affords this counsel. Later, in a South Carolina speech, he struck at G.O.P. as well as Democrats and called for a third-party electoral movement to throw the presidency into the U. S. House. If this is the best course he can advocate, if this is our leadership, then we are left without proper counsel, however right he may be on many separate points.

Gov. Wallace . . . Testimony



A Beginning in Birmingham

VINCENT HARDING

It was the first time that the Negro people of Birmingham had been able to meet in a public place. The meeting was held in the Birmingham Public Library, and it was the first time that the Negro people of Birmingham had been able to meet in a public place. The meeting was held in the Birmingham Public Library, and it was the first time that the Negro people of Birmingham had been able to meet in a public place.

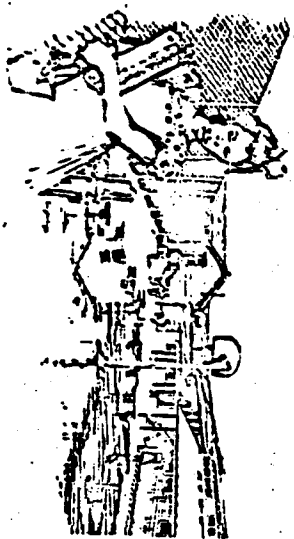
The meeting was held in the Birmingham Public Library, and it was the first time that the Negro people of Birmingham had been able to meet in a public place. The meeting was held in the Birmingham Public Library, and it was the first time that the Negro people of Birmingham had been able to meet in a public place. The meeting was held in the Birmingham Public Library, and it was the first time that the Negro people of Birmingham had been able to meet in a public place.

The meeting was held in the Birmingham Public Library, and it was the first time that the Negro people of Birmingham had been able to meet in a public place. The meeting was held in the Birmingham Public Library, and it was the first time that the Negro people of Birmingham had been able to meet in a public place. The meeting was held in the Birmingham Public Library, and it was the first time that the Negro people of Birmingham had been able to meet in a public place.

The meeting was held in the Birmingham Public Library, and it was the first time that the Negro people of Birmingham had been able to meet in a public place. The meeting was held in the Birmingham Public Library, and it was the first time that the Negro people of Birmingham had been able to meet in a public place. The meeting was held in the Birmingham Public Library, and it was the first time that the Negro people of Birmingham had been able to meet in a public place.

called on Birmingham to act again as a bridge between members of my race and whites.

This was not the first attempt at negotiation. Meetings were held between white businessmen and Negroes as far back as September last year, after the leaders of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, Fred Shuttlesworth, had an-



there was right. Some white business leaders, on the other hand, were hopeful that the upcoming referendum to change the city government might prove helpful. The referendum was to decide on the re-pleting of the three commissioners in Birmingham—no matter how corruptly would lead to violence.

The uneasy waiting period stretched for months. Negroes supported the new form of city government in November and gave the majority of their meager 9,200 votes (there are 115,000 Negroes in the city) to Bennett in April. Nevertheless, many saw the new mayor as only a refined version of an outright segregationist, and several of his campaign statements seemed to support this image. It seemed clear that being for him would not be enough.

The Negroes finally decided to hold the long delayed demonstration.

In the tradition of "unintentional" (which came from Negroes as well as whites), the leaders gave several telling answers. In the first place, they said, they will always be people ready to call "unintentional" any public protest against segregation. Second, there was no available evidence that the Bennett government would move at a pace that would satisfy the rising expectations of the long-suffering Negro population. Third, in focusing their attention on the merchants and businessmen, they could directly ask for the specific improvements these people could make on their own. Moreover, this had set how negotiations had proceeded in the past. Finally, the last reason seemed a good time to state an important reason. One was that a Negro boycott would be most effective in this crucial buying period. The other, intensely important to some of the Negro leaders, was the religious significance of Jesus' death on the cross. When Martin Luther King and Ralph Abernethy went to jail on Good Friday,



whites, there was no indication as the first days passed. Indeed, even the police with long strands of them seemed to be in a state of confusion. When the crowds gathered, instead of the old refrain,

"OK, you niggers, get back," it was different. "Will our people please move along?" A small but significant change in Birmingham.

Moreover, there were even white persons in the community who seemed to support the cause for which the Negroes were sitting. Several called the march which started as a demonstration to end that moral support and more than one sat in demonstrations with a white smile. One white lady went so far as to whisper, "These kids don't go away." On the street a police lieutenant shared a sandwich with a protest leader, and he tried to move away when Luther King saw them. On the last Sunday that Negroes visited white congregations, some were actually welcomed, and told more than once, "You ought to come." There were small signs, but they were everywhere, and many Negroes began to wonder if the climate of the city had begun to change.

At this point the beginning of the Birmingham boycott was over. Several things happened on the streets of Birmingham that more than that had a marked effect on the negotiations. With effect on a thousand persons, having been at a protest, the protest leaders found that a new group of demonstrators was emerging. First, upon them. At the center of the public process, no one wanted to participate in activities that might lead to jail. But the third measure, upon not being jailed that risked any investigation, however, was finally made to see them. It was almost unnecessary to pass out the leaflets that read "Not to jail to support the cause." The students responded to the leaflets, and then to the thousands. On Thursday, May 2, they began to march.

With the introduction that is on order, the Birmingham system, the entire forces were so far as to being ready days, and the boys against the students, some of whom were not set to their feet. They took the youngsters out to jail in Birmingham means white parents should not to think of children being the whole. Throughout the town, and the world, the picture of a public dog pinning a white boy to the ground, to some, was a symbol of the power for change movement. The dogs and bar have continued since that Birmingham could never

mounted the numbers of persons demonstrating against the city's rigid pattern of segregation. The basis of the emotional demonstration was to be the lunch counters and other customer facilities in the downtown stores, along with the commercial employment problem. Though the merchants were afraid to challenge the students and the city authorities by acting openly to the segregationists, they did agree at first to back down the restaurants and waiting segments in the downtown, and water fountain as a trial step.

When immediate handling in spaces were on the scene, there was no need for the severe, threatening to their social status for alleged racial violations. This forced one perspective to make system south of the same time a steady stream of being account cancellations began.

The result, a small number of those feared not to have been affected by their coming, remained, and a series of misunderstandings led to the breakdown of the first attempt at communication between the two groups. Some of the white businessmen had not been willing to

and enlarge the number of requests the representatives. The recent letter from Birmingham had been, as one white businessman put it, a "blank" in this season of respect. The leadership, however, has been exercising an amazing power, based mainly on fear.

But the November referendum did not bring an immediate victory. The city voted to discuss the communications, but Bennett did not give up. He ran his mayor under the new system, and though defeated by Albert Boutwell after a runoff election, April 2, he refused to give up, and that suit along with the other commissioners to maintain the position until the original term expires in 1965. The state supreme court did not decide the matter until May 25, when it ruled Boutwell in.

Since the first announcement of protest action in September, Martin Luther King had been urged by white moderates to hold off demonstrations for one reason or another. Just as the attempt at negotiation had failed, then the referendum, then the municipal elections. Each time, the moderate superior has popular leaders had argued, and each time he

change a heart subject. Others concluded that action leaders in the city and the rest of Alabama, especially in Birmingham, in which Negroes were the majority, were being forced to change a heart subject. Others concluded that action leaders in the city and the rest of Alabama, especially in Birmingham, in which Negroes were the majority, were being forced to change a heart subject.



In with water, hunger and even the National Guard. Consequently, the demonstrators were again released in the version of the Ten Commandments, "Believe in the Lord, love of his, tongue or heart."



Thereafter, with both hand and feet, the soldiers, under the command of the National Guard, began to move into the downtown area. The demonstrators were again released in the version of the Ten Commandments, "Believe in the Lord, love of his, tongue or heart."

At the time of the demonstration, the demonstrators were again released in the version of the Ten Commandments, "Believe in the Lord, love of his, tongue or heart."

The demonstrators were again released in the version of the Ten Commandments, "Believe in the Lord, love of his, tongue or heart."

through the barricades, the city police had entered and ran into the downtown area. Some who were on the streets, without their knowledge, were arrested and taken to the police station. The demonstrators were again released in the version of the Ten Commandments, "Believe in the Lord, love of his, tongue or heart."

The demonstrators were again released in the version of the Ten Commandments, "Believe in the Lord, love of his, tongue or heart."

The demonstrators were again released in the version of the Ten Commandments, "Believe in the Lord, love of his, tongue or heart."

the city. Together, they reported by their own estimate more than eighty per cent of the living power of the Birmingham area. They presented to offer a timetable for more segregation and reform in living practices. Just as important, they decided to name a committee headed by a prominent white leader, that would take public responsibility for any agreement reached. When a standing order on this action was called for, there was a unanimous favorable response. They felt that they had accomplished something and they had done it after they had been called by the chairman of the Negro community. They wanted to see that the agreement was kept.

At the time of the demonstration, the demonstrators were again released in the version of the Ten Commandments, "Believe in the Lord, love of his, tongue or heart."

The demonstrators were again released in the version of the Ten Commandments, "Believe in the Lord, love of his, tongue or heart."

subcommittee (which included Mayor Kelly) to the dark office building and back to the residence of a Negro to further work. A key problem was to settle the agreement for public consumption. It was not clear to this: How could a settlement be announced in terms of the demonstrators' demands, when their demands were being fairly met, and yet, quite enough so that white leaders could not be subject to an attack and their votes not subject to a demonstration from the other side? Equally difficult here was the problem of protecting influential persons until the Alabama supreme court's decision concerning the new government had been reached. As one Negro leader put it, "I know that this man is an individual of good will and real stature and will keep his promises, but how can I put on this assurance to the people without revealing their names and names?" Another pressing matter was the role of the demonstrators in jail. The Negroes said they could accept no settlement that did not somehow deal with this even if charges were not dropped. As much as \$200,000 would be needed to bail out some who could be bailed to have them released on their own signature. This latter solution seemed unlikely, for Bull Connor still had control over the operation of the city jail. Finally, there was the question being asked by hundreds of anxious parents: Will my child be readmitted to school? It was after 2 p.m. when the group finally dispersed, believing that they were on the way to some solutions to these last problems.

The demonstrators were again released in the version of the Ten Commandments, "Believe in the Lord, love of his, tongue or heart."

The demonstrators were again released in the version of the Ten Commandments, "Believe in the Lord, love of his, tongue or heart."

in, and all demonstrations, made or otherwise, were called off for the day. (One of the national Negro leaders in Birmingham said several times that he thought that he was really convinced that the Justice Department and the Attorney General's office were far more concerned with ending demonstrations than in work toward a real solution in Birmingham.)

The demonstrators were again released in the version of the Ten Commandments, "Believe in the Lord, love of his, tongue or heart."

The demonstrators were again released in the version of the Ten Commandments, "Believe in the Lord, love of his, tongue or heart."

mean an unexpected setback came when King and Abernathy and several others who had marched on Good Friday were placed under \$25,000 bail for pending with a permit. They chose to go to jail rather than pay the excessive amount. Some immediately interrupted the sentence and high bond

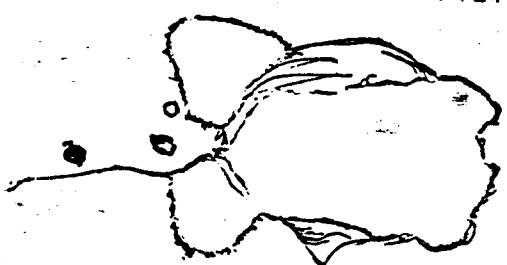
The demonstrators were again released in the version of the Ten Commandments, "Believe in the Lord, love of his, tongue or heart."

The demonstrators were again released in the version of the Ten Commandments, "Believe in the Lord, love of his, tongue or heart."

meeting for the next morning. King and Abernathy's bonds were paid in the meantime, without their knowledge. By a wealthy Negro business man who later said he thought the moment was too critical for both of them to be in jail.

The demonstrators were again released in the version of the Ten Commandments, "Believe in the Lord, love of his, tongue or heart."

The demonstrators were again released in the version of the Ten Commandments, "Believe in the Lord, love of his, tongue or heart."





to the system of the first class
municipality. The first from the
house of the, stronger or better.

[illegible]

• Give Green for Safety
Turn Off Hand

Against this background, a meeting of whites was held that afternoon. It was held in part to the effect of the "re-education" and retraining of blacks. Marshall and the parents he represented in part to the thousands of farmers, stricken by the drought, and in part, to the women who were the backbone of the movement of more than 100,000 whites to battle the drought in all states with the federal government. None of these things the blacks can be expected to understand, and the explanation is not in the whites' own minds.

high turnover in personnel, and the group's close relationship to the parent company, which is dominating the economy, are also factors that make it difficult to attract new as any group could. Furthermore, the group's industrialized structure, its technology, industrialized organization and bank practices, prominent insurance and financial institutions, and the group's high turnover present was another factor that made it difficult to attract new

At the time we were out of money about the second day was all we could save. I had to go to the bank to get some of the money out of the bank. I had to go to the bank to get some of the money out of the bank.

They talked for an hour, and then they parted. They left the car, and they walked to the station. They were both very tired, but they were both very happy. They had a very good time, and they were both very satisfied with the results of their meeting. They were both very grateful to each other, and they were both very proud of what they had accomplished. They were both very happy, and they were both very satisfied with the results of their meeting. They were both very grateful to each other, and they were both very proud of what they had accomplished.

Specifically, because a few of the veterans' military organizations had been active in the industrial workers and the Negro organizations gathered in the downtown offices of one of the city's leading insurance brokers, Burke, McCallister and Peterson of the Pacific Fire & Marine Insurance Co., the meeting was held in the company's building. A

ties to business was particularly true for bank executives, insurance executives, lawyers and laymen sitting in the room, if so used that of course with so many interests in common should have needed a crisis for them to be together. However, the important thing was that they had



to, and within a few hours, the two basic items, de-aeration and emulsification, were tentatively effected by the Negro investigators, who would present them to their director, examining the next morning.

ing. The meeting broke up with the hope that throughout the year the slaves in Nigeria were "in the thick of the struggle" with men who would "look down on their country." Nevertheless, some officials in the movement had to be convinced that

[illegible]

good will and real stature and with a deep then promise, but how can I keep them positive to the people pass on this message to the people without revealing real names and reasons?" Another pressing matter was the fate of the demonstrators still in jail. The Negroes said they could accept no settlement that didn't

and subsequent deal with this, even if changes were not dropped. As much as SCOTTMAN would be needed for Bullfinch, some way could be found to have them released on their own signature. The latter edition would not be published until the next autumn, for Bullfinch's signature will have expired under the operations of the first Bullfinch, there was

the question being asked by him, "Is the very process of learning itself a kind of anxious pursuit, will my child be reconditioned to scholasticity after 2 A.M. when the group finally dispersed, believing that they were on the way to some solution to these last problems."

The statement, Jan. Wednesday, May 6, the Negro negotiating committee presented its report to the steering committee, and the larger group was satisfied with the results. They voted almost unanimously to accept the terms that had been offered. King, Abernethy, and Shuttlesworth

worth attempting is the press their solicitation with the progress of her restrictions, and said there would be no "minor demonstrations" that day. Later, a difference of opinion momentarily arose whether or not there should be a small demonstration, then lost a call from the Attorney

Moreover, that Wednesday afternoon was an unexpected setback, even when King and Abernathy and several others who had marched on the Mall were placed under arrest. Fifty-two people, including King, were taken to jail. They chose to go to jail rather than pay the exorbitant amount. Some immediately interrupted the sentence and high

as a betrayal and one of the best Negro leaders actually told the press

that demonstrations would likely be run again. "But who had water in long lines with the white men? Radiation, however, connected with that writing, it was simply another attempt to embarrass the whole anti-radiation process," they said. "There's a real Marshall and some of the

At the next meeting, the negotiations discussed the United States problem remaining—the possibility of Negroes still in jail. Together the "two heads" the day before, the tension was relaxed enough for one of the Negro representatives to say that he knew a certain Republican named Rankin who might be interested in putting up the necessary building money. Another said that President Kennedy had encountered no difficulty in raising ransom money for captives in rising ransom money for Cuban prisoners, and should there

that he aims to achieve the same results as the other men in the room, but he does not want to be like them. He wants to be a leader, not a follower. He wants to be a man who is respected and feared. He wants to be a man who is a part of the world, not just a part of the crowd.

Later that same night, May 9, I walked with one Negro and one white lawyer and a representative of King's on the drafting of the final point agreement to be given to the

pers. The next morning the papers began to be telegraphed, even before the last legislating session. The phrasing of the agreement was settled, and firm assurances were given that the whole business would be terminated on Monday. Early that afternoon, the final press con-

former was held, and first Senator Birmingham has worked an assault with his constituents." Before words of caution, Martin King was so moved that he said Birmingham *was* *not* *one* of the thousands of Birmingham who are the thousands of Birmingham—a great, enlightened symbol, deep-

throughout the entire nation."

Even before the final agreement had been announced, both the government and the opposition say public opinion was divided on the issue, but that in negotiations the government was "perfectly" and by a "thin" thirty-nine votes later the bombs exploded, but

back their words, and did the whites mean for the white organizations. The white who were reported to be a demonstration, they had no idea of the importance of the demonstration. They had no idea of the importance of the demonstration. They had no idea of the importance of the demonstration.

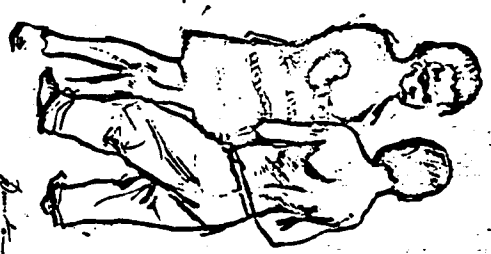
But this is a confidence and a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership.

But this is a confidence and a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership.

But this is a confidence and a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership.

But this is a confidence and a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership.

But this is a confidence and a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership.



state to the core of the white people. But in Birmingham, there was no government to hold behind, and the economy and the leaders were simply forced to move forward. A better time for the demonstration could not have been chosen.

But this is a confidence and a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership.

But this is a confidence and a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership.

But this is a confidence and a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership.

But this is a confidence and a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership.

But this is a confidence and a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership.

irmingham. Though this probably must always be faced, I think the area involved had learned too much and have gone so far to be caught in such a backwash. Indeed, the gains they have made in a city like Birmingham can be measured by the fact that they were finally willing to reveal the truth about these white people. During these weeks I saw it in faces and more about this open and effusive as a sign of their dedication on more progress.

A major source of public frustration, of course, is Governor Wallace. This assumed responsibility might be determined to maintain his hold on Birmingham through the organization by such means. It was one of these men who treated the best of his critics as a woman, beat on May 12 because she walked in the wrong direction.

Finally, I have been aware of a possibly disturbing factor in the presence of some of the national reporters who remain in Birmingham. There is almost a sense of disappointment present among some of them, disappointment that there is no more rapid progress.

As a result, there is a tendency to exaggerate excitement in judging among the white and Negro leaders for areas of disagreement. If this were proved long enough, a series of all-out efforts would lead to more rapid progress.

Nevertheless, in spite of these real possibilities, I share the conviction of the whites who hope that Birmingham will never be the same again. Even though it may be long delayed, a change has already taken place. It has already taken place within the minds of men—black and white.

But this is a confidence and a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership.

From a European's Perspective

I was walking down the street. "We were told," he said, "that you walked into a major church here in Birmingham with a major this morning. For some reason, you remember that this is Birmingham, Alabama, not Sweden."

He was young, among others things, about my nationality, I am a Dane. But I had no trouble understanding the meaning of his statement. There is, of course, a great difference between Birmingham, Alabama, and any one of the Scandinavian cities. However, an outsider can see a situation more clearly than a native, and I might have pointed out that it was a Nordic, Gunnar Myrdal, whose book *An American Dilemma* is still probably the definitive work on the problem that has come to a head in Birmingham. It is Myrdal's conclusion, inherently, that without conviction, there can be no progress in racial matters.

Unfortunately, it is usually not that rather than progress that gets attention. The picture of a police dog attacking a Negro demonstrator makes the front pages everywhere, but don't be too sure the same thing will happen when the two Negroes meet. I was made to think about this when an elderly gentleman suggested me in front of Birmingham's Thomas Jefferson Hotel and indignantly asked, "Why do all you reporters write these lies about me?" He did not wait for an answer. I certainly have not written lies about Birmingham, but on the other hand I am not entirely sure that I cannot find shade truth.

We did not go, we remained at rest, and candles, only about the police dogs and the fire hoses. But I am well aware that we may not have given enough emphasis to the blacks that were not chosen, the policemen who were not chosen. It would have stopped the press all around the world if Martin Luther King had been murdered, but how do you go about explaining to a news

What we want is to bring the world to their words. At the same time, we must have heard of the demands like that before. The names of at least five other cities come readily to mind: Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis, New Orleans, and Birmingham. In each case the difference of these who made them feel to large white substance in Birmingham, Alabama.

When the trouble was at its worst, the Ku Klux Klan burned a few times, some black-painted whites threw two bombs, and a couple of hundred Negroes, injured. But enough that most of the guns were left at home, and the tension was almost unexpressed. There was no serious danger to the Negroes. The bad trouble, leaving the extremists to operate on their own. Perhaps it was such because the whites did not feel sufficiently threatened. Don't forget, Dr. King's wife, son, and men had distributed to a white, and it was a very serious situation.

Things might not have been so serious if the Negro leaders had not been content to break just a few holes in the wall but into of had been the attempt to tear the wall down completely.

Full equality is still to come, and history gives little hope that a revolution of this sort can be carried out without violence and bloodshed. All too sure is that at least this time, perhaps because both sides decided the consequences of failure a limited settlement was negotiated.

But this is a confidence and a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership.

But this is a confidence and a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership.

But this is a confidence and a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership. It is a confidence in the Negro leadership.

[illegible]

...of the Senate declined to be
...the Senate to limit the
...of the Senate to limit the
...of the Senate to limit the

Washington, June 11.—After a day of rain, the sun came out and two children returned to the White House today from a day's absence. The children, 11 and 12, in the Calverton School, the oldest of whom is a native of Maryland. They had been at Camp David a week.

Arrests 5 in Racket

...the little Rock schools are still
open.

...of things at
...the most
...of a mystical
...reading, "E-
...North Lake Mea," by
...and Giffin, a white
...represented as a Negro
...the book, and "First
...the Bell Tower," by Li-
...nography).

tro

Wallace-U. S.

Showdown Today

Governor Set To Confront Two Students

State Force Rings University; Plea By Kennedy Fails

By PAUL HOPE

Star Staff Writer

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., June 11. Gov. George C. Wallace makes his challenge of Federal authority today when two 20-year-old Negroes seek to break the University of Alabama's 122-year-old color bar.

The Governor still was keeping the Nation guessing on how

Profiles of Three Negroes Seeking to Enter University Page A-5

far he will carry his "stand-in-the-door" routine when the Negroes march up to the door of Foster Auditorium, probably in the company of United States marshals.

Asked by reporters last night if he will step aside after making his point, he said: "Wait and see."

Gov. Wallace is expected to make his stand in front of the auditorium where some 4,000 white students already have registered since yesterday.

The Governor will be flanked by State troopers and watched by about 300 newspaper, radio and television reporters from over the world.

A Justice Department spokesman said the Negro students James A. Hood and Vivian Malone will drive to the university from Birmingham, about 50 miles away, in the company of a "handful" of Federal marshals.

President Kennedy yesterday sent a telegram to the Governor asking him to reconsider his plans to try to bar the students, but the Governor brushed it aside.

Text of Telegram

Mr. Kennedy said in his telegram:

"I am gratified by the dedication to law and order expressed in your telegram informing me of your use of National Guardsmen at the University of Alabama. The only announced threat to orderly compliance with the law, however, is your plan to bar physically the admission of Negro students in defiance of the order of the Alabama Federal District Court and in violation of accepted standards of public conduct.

"State, city and university officials have reported that if you were to stay away from the campus, thus fulfilling your legal duties, there is little danger of any disorder being incited which the local town and campus authorities could not adequately handle. This would make unnecessary the outside intervention of any troops either State or Federal.

"I therefore urgently ask you to reconsider the consequences to your State and its fine university if you persist in setting an example of defiant conduct and urge you instead to leave these matters in the hands of law where they belong."

"Guarantees Peace"

The Governor's reply was: "My presence here guarantees the peace. This is the opinion of all here familiar with the facts, including the legislature of Alabama and the president of the University of Alabama."

Last night the university Board of Trustees met in special session with the Governor, and afterwards found a statement saying that "peace and order" prevails on the campus and endorsing the Governor's presence there.

The statement did not support the Governor's plan to bar the students, but it said the "presence of Gov. Wallace with the State law enforcement officers is desirable under the circumstances to preserve peace and order."

Gov. Wallace is keeping a pledge he made during his campaign last fall to stand in the doorway to bar any Negroes from any Alabama public educational institution. He said he wants to test whether the

See ALABAMA, Page 2

ALABAMA

Wallace Rejects Plea by Kennedy

Continued From Page A-1
Federal Government can force integration on a State. A third Negro is due to enroll at the Huntville branch of the university Thursday.

"Every test we raise will be in a peaceful atmosphere," Gov. Wallace told reporters yesterday after flying here from Montgomery.

Promises Dignity

Asked his reaction to an editorial in the university's student newspaper saying that desegregation is right "on moral grounds," Gov. Wallace said he received the largest vote ever given an Alabama Governor and "the people of this State have high standards of morality."

He said his actions today will be carried out in manner "fitting the dignity of the office of the Governor."

If the Governor makes a determined stand, it is expected the President will either send in Army troops or Federalize the Alabama National Guard to carry out the enrollment by force.

Gov. Wallace was asked last night if he will keep State police on hand to preserve the peace once the Negroes are enrolled. His reply was: "We will always keep the peace."

Two Alabama Marshals

While Justice Department officials here would not give their exact plan to bring Miss Malone and Mr. Hood onto the campus, they said United States District Attorney Macon L. Weaver and United States Marshal Peyton Norville, Jr., had been assigned to escort the student to the door.

Mr. Weaver and Mr. Norville both are graduates of the university.

Nicholas Katzenbach, Deputy

United States Attorney General, also was assigned to go with them.

Stationed nearby in north-eastern Alabama were several thousand Federal troops, including units of the riot-trained 101st Airborne Division.

The university is under heavy guard by more than 800 State and local police officers who have sealed off the campus to all but authorized persons.

Col. Albert J. Linco, head of the State Highway Patrol, said yesterday that several tear gas guns had been confiscated. He didn't say where they were found. Police also have arrested more than 20 persons in the area for carrying firearms.

Acceptance Predicted

University officials and student leaders claim the Negroes will be accepted by the student body without disturbance. An official said that no transfers have been requested from white students of the dormitories in which the two Negroes have been assigned quarters.

The Student Government Association distributed a bulletin yesterday saying "there will be changes and adjustments made in all aspects of university life" but urging the students to conduct themselves "in a manner befitting the integrity and traditions of this great institution."

Donald Steward, 23-year-old president of the student government, said the "co-operation of students has exceeded all expectations." He said he doesn't think there will be any violence by any student.

Negro reporters who were barred at first from the campus were allowed to go on yesterday. Col. Linco said he had barred them for their own safety but lifted the restriction on the order of Gov. Wallace.

JUN 11 1963

Files of Three Negro Applicants at Alabama U.

MOBILE, Ala., June 11.—Here are thumbnail sketches of the three Negro applicants who are seeking entry into the University of Alabama to learn business management and not simply to break the segregation.

Malone

audacious Vivian Juanita as said she wants to

"I want to study and I don't want any outside interference," said the attractive, rather aloof Negro girl, whose 21st birthday is July 15.

The slender girl was an honor student in her junior year at Alabama A&M, a Negro college in Huntsville, Ala. She had a B-plus average.

Her dean, Dr. L. H. Belcher, described Vivian as a well-adjusted young woman.

"She is neither an introvert or an extrovert but is in the happy median," he said.

Born in Monroeville, Ala., more than 100 miles south of Tuscaloosa, she attended Central High in Mobile.

Father Retired

Vivian is the fourth of eight children. Her father is a retired employe of Brookley Air Force Base at Mobile, and her mother works at the base. The family lives in Mobile.

"Whenever you go to a new place, you expect to be homesick at first," she said. She has received numerous letters of encouragement since approval of her application for enrollment.

Vivian has not participated in any of the direct action integration movements, such as sit-ins, marches and picketing. She likes dancing, sewing and reading. And she does not like sports.

At A&M, she studies business education. She worked part-time as a switchboard operator at the college.

Her decision to apply for admission to the university, she said, was her own and was prompted by a lack of courses at A&M that she wanted.

James Hood

The ministry has been a major interest in the life of James Alexander Hood since he was 13 years old.

That was when he preached his first sermon in a Gadsden (Ala.) church.

Recently his father, a rubber

plant worker, talked freely of his 20-year-old son at their home in Gadsden.

"He has been interested in the ministry since he was 13 years old," said Octavia Hood, the father. "He preached his first sermon when he was 13. He has preached in every colored Methodist Church in Gadsden. He has made a very big success, and he is quite interested in the ministry."

James lives with his parents, two brothers and three sisters in a frame dwelling on an unpaved street. The well-worn house reflects its years and the wear and tear one might expect to find in the rearing of six children.

James was born on November 10, 1942, the eldest of three sons. One brother now is in the Air Force.

James was graduated from Carver High School here in 1962 and won a scholarship to Clark College in Atlanta. He was captain of his high school football team in 1960 and was also a member of the track team at Carver High. His grades this year at Clark College were average.

Asked about James' plans for the future, the father replied: "He still says that he will remain in the Christian field when he receives his degree."

James has said he wants to major in psychology at the university in Tuscaloosa.

David McGlathery

In May, 1954, David Mack McGlathery was graduated from high school. That was the month and the year the Supreme Court ruled segregated schools unconstitutional.

Now the 21-year-old Negro, working as a mathematician for the Government, is testing that court decision by seeking enrollment at the University of Alabama Extension Center at Huntsville.

He wants to study atomic and nuclear physics.

Mr. McGlathery, trim and

athletic, is a tennis player and swimmer. A taciturn man, Mr. McGlathery works in the nuclear and ion physics branch of the Research Projects Division at Redstone Arsenal—the Marshall Space Flight Center.

He is the first Negro ever ordered enrolled at the university center in its 13-year history. A Federal district court ordered him admitted after he filed suit in May.

Holds Certificate

Mr. McGlathery attended Council Training (High School at Normal, Ala., near Huntsville, his birthplace. He earned a bachelor of science

degree in 1961 from Alabama A&M here with a major in mathematics.

He holds a State teachers' certificate.

He was in the Navy four years, then worked about one year as a mathematician at the Naval Weapons Laboratory in Dahlgren, Va., before joining the space agency in October, 1962.

Reading is a favorite pastime for the space scientist.

He is married to the former Miss Laverta Moore, also a Huntsville native. She plans to return in September to Alabama A&M to work toward a degree in education.

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

JUN 11 1957

Lawyers Ask Wallace To Obey Court Order

PHILADELPHIA, June 11 (AP).—Forty-six lawyers from various parts of the country called upon Alabama Gov. Wallace yesterday to comply with a court order forbidding him to block the enrollment of two Negro students at the University of Alabama.

Mr. Wallace has vowed physically to prevent their admission.

The lawyers, in a statement, asked the Governor to yield "in the interests of sustaining the rule of law." The statement was issued here by Bernard G. Segal, treasurer of the American Law Institute.

The lawyers emphasized that they were issuing the statement in their personal capacities as members of the bar, without committing any organizations or institutions in which they hold office or with which they are connected.

The statement said in part: "If the issues that trouble the Nation are to be peacefully resolved, all parties must respect the law. In a government of laws, the governor is not free to flout the court's decree so long as it remains in force, particularly when the issues have been so recently and so frequently resolved by the highest court in the land."

Those issuing the statement included Francis Biddle, Hon-

ors, former United States Attorney General; E. A. Tamm, former United States Attorney General; Estlin C. Smith, Jr., of Newark, N. J., president of the American Bar Association; Walter E. Craig of Phoenix, Ariz., president-elect of the ABA; Arthur H. Dean, chairman of the United States delegation to the Geneva Conference on Nuclear Testing Disarmament.

Others were Walter P. Armstrong, Jr., of Memphis, Tenn., chairman of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws; Henry P. Brandeis, Jr., dean of the University of North Carolina Law School; Norris Darrall of New York, president of the American Law Institute; Robert J. Farley, dean of the University of Mississippi Law School; Erwin N. Griswold, dean of Harvard Law School; Joseph O'Meara, dean of the Notre Dame Law School; Eugene V. Rostow, dean of Yale Law School; and Paul Johnston of Birmingham, Ala., member of the American Law Institute.

Washington area residents who signed the statement included Lloyd N. Celler, Earl W. Kintner, former president of the Federal Bar Association; John Lord O'Brien, and Charles S. Rhyne, former president of the American Bar Association.

JUN 12 1961

Kennedy Speaks Out . . . By Chalmers M. Roberts

Moment Well Chosen to Push Rights Drive

PRESIDENT KENNEDY yesterday seized upon a moment of vast national concern to appeal to the mind and conscience of the American people on the critical issue of civil rights for Negro citizens.

For weeks the Chief Executive has been resisting calls that he speak out that he proclaim the moral basis of the drive by Negroes for equal opportunity, in short, that he do what only he could do to create a national climate in which a great leap forward could be accomplished both by voluntary action and by legislation.

Instead, the President chose first to engage in what amounted to a tactic of envelopment. He met with businessmen, with mayors,



Roberts

with leaders in Congress. He planned more meetings with labor leaders and with clergymen, all designed to enlist the widest possible support before he went to the Congress where a great battle is sure to ensue.

But yesterday, as the defiant Governor of Alabama created new tension and as the Nation watched with apprehension to see how far the President would have to go to force enrollment of two Negro students, Mr. Kennedy decided the moment had come to speak out.

WHAT HE SAID was what had to be said. And it was said in the simplest of terms, yet in the most compelling terms. The time had come, he made it overwhelmingly evident, a hundred years after Lincoln's emancipation of the slaves, to end the discrimination which has been the lot of their descendants.

The President spoke of the program he will send to Congress next week but that

was not his point of emphasis. Last night he was speaking over the heads of Senators and Representatives to the citizens who send them to Washington. He sought the help of citizens everywhere by appealing to the sense of justice of the 90 per cent white majority toward the 10 per cent Negro minority.

SELDOM HAS a chief executive of any nation ever discussed in public so frankly the failings of a great nation. Seldom has a President put in such simple and compelling terms the case for righting ancient wrongs.

A President has many tasks, among them to educate, to explain, to guide. Last night he was doing all three. It was a superb, well timed beginning to what he most certainly knows must be a long, long effort to achieve the goal he quoted last night of seeing that the American Constitution is, indeed, color blind.

WASHINGTON POST-TIME, 1963

APR 11 1963



Alabama Gov. George Wallace takes his hand to stop
Nicholas Katzenbach, Deputy U. S. Attorney General, at
the door to the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

JUN 12 1963

All-Negro College Gets Its Only White Student

By Laurence Stern
Staff Reporter

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 11 — The years when you could not as the University of Alabama definitely say were white or Negro." bama's desegregation crisis

The school was founded in 1875. Muckel will be studying at A&M National Science Foundation Summer Institute and is not enrolled as a regular summer session student. "So as far as we are concerned it might be said that there is no white student registered here," Morrison explained.

The Nebraska teacher will be studying analytic and organic chemistry as well as college algebra. A&M is one of the State's two publicly supported Negro institutions. The other is Alabama State at Montgomery. Neither has been known to be attended by a white student before. Privately financed Tuskegee is desegregated.

Not Accredited A&M is not accredited by the Southern Regional Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. It was dropped from the list on grounds that its library is inadequate.

But a promise of State funds for a new library offers hope of accreditation soon. Meanwhile, at the segregated University of Alabama extension center here, State troopers sat in the shade of red and white parasols while registering students dribble calmly on and off the campus. There was no visible stir here among the students or Huntsville citizens at the prospect of Thursday's scheduled showdown between Gov. Wallace and Federal officials escorting in Negro applicant David M. McGilathery, 27-year-old Redstone Arsenal mathematician.

Air of Bafflement

A sturdily built, crew-cut Mid-westerner with horned-rimmed glasses, Muckel still wore an air of bafflement over his situation as he was interviewed on his way to class. Less than five miles from the tranquil A & M campus is the State Police-occupied University of Alabama extension center where Gov. George C. Wallace is due to make an other stand against desegregation on Thursday.

Muckel explained that A&M was one of two institutions that accepted his application for a 10-week National Science Foundation study grant. He said he learned the nature of the college when he called to inquire about housing for his family.

"They told me there must be some mistake and that's when I found out it was this kind of school," said Muckel with a glance at a group of Negro students strolling by.

"I am not a martyr," Muckel said diffidently. "I just came here to get an education."

"Exceptionally Nice" He quickly added that his fellow students have been "exceptionally nice. They've gone out of their way to make me feel at home."

The lone white student, who teaches high school biology and chemistry back home, left his wife and child behind in Nebraska because of what he described as "the housing problem."

Asked if Muckel was the first white student on the A&M campus, President Morrison replied "All I can say is the same thing—in reverse—that they said about James Meredith at Mississippi. Mr. Muckel is, knowingly, our first white student. But we've had many students here over

JUN 12 1963

Partial Text of Proclamation by Alabama Governor

Partial text of the proclamation by Gov. George Wallace as he barred the entrance of two Negroes at the University of Alabama yesterday.

I, Governor and chief magistrate of the State of Alabama, deem it to be my obligation and duty to stand before you representing rights and sovereignty of the State and its people. I stand before you today in place of thousands of other Alabamians whose presence would have confronted you had I been derelict and neglected to fulfill the responsibilities of my office. It is the right of every citizen, however humble he may be, through his chosen officials of representative government to stand courageously against whatever he believes to be the exercise of power beyond the constitutional rights conferred upon our Federal Government. It is this right which I assert for the people of Alabama by my presence here today. Again I state—this is the exercise of the heritage of freedom and liberty under the law—coupled with responsible government. Now, therefore, in consideration of the promises, and in my official capacity as Governor of the State of Alabama, I do hereby state the following solemn proclamation:

Whereas the Constitution of the United States, Amendment 10, reserves to the state respectively or the people, those powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the states; and whereas, the operation of the public school system is a power reserved to the State of Alabama under the Constitution of the United States and Amendment 10 thereof; and

Whereas the Constitution of the United States was enacted, a Government was formed upon the premise that people as individuals are endowed with the rights of life, liberty and property, and with the right of self-government;

There has been no legislative action justifying this intrusion.

The people and their local governments formed a central Government and conferred upon it certain stated and limited powers. All other powers were reserved to the states and the people.

Strong local government is the foundation of our system and must be continually guarded and maintained. The 10th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States reads as follows:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively or to the people.

This amendment sustains the right of self-determination and grants the State of Alabama the right to enforce its laws and to regulate its internal affairs.

This Nation was never meant to be a unit of one, but a united (sic) of the many.

This is the exact reason our freedom-loving forefathers established the states, so as to divide the rights and the powers among the many states, ensuring that no central power could

gain master Government control.

There can be no submission to the theory that the central Government is anything but a servant of the people. We are God-fearing people—not government-fearing people. We practice today the free heritage bequeathed to us by the founding fathers.

I stand here today as Governor of this sovereign State and refuse to willingly submit to the legal usurpation of power by the central Government. I claim today for all the people of the State of Alabama those rights reserved to them under the Constitution of the United States.

Among those powers so reserved and claimed is the right of state authority in the operation of the public schools, colleges and universities. My action does not constitute disobedience to the legislative and constitutional provisions.

It is not defiance—for defiance's sake, but for the purpose of raising basic and fundamental constitutional questions. My action is a call for strict adherence to the Constitution of the United States as it was written—for a cessation of usurpation and abuses.

My action seeks to avoid having a state sovereignty sacrificed on the altar of political expediency.

Further, as the Governor of the State of Alabama, I hold the supreme executive power of this State, and it

is my duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The illegal and unwarranted action of the central Government on this day contrary to the laws, customs and traditions of this State is calculated to disturb the peace.

I stand before you today in place of thousands of other Alabamians whose presence would have confronted you had I been derelict and neglected to fulfill the responsibilities of my office.

It is the right of every citizen, however humble he may be, through his chosen officials of representative government to stand courageously against whatever he believes to be the exercise of power beyond the constitutional rights conferred upon our Federal Government.

It is this right which I assert for the people of Alabama by my presence here today.

Again I state—this is the exercise of the heritage of freedom and liberty under the law—coupled with responsible government.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the promises, and in my official capacity as Governor of the State of Alabama, I do hereby state the following solemn proclamation:

Whereas, the constitution of Alabama vests the supreme executive powers of the State in the Governor; and the chief magistrate and chief executive officer of the State; and whereas, the Governor has the duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed; and

Whereas the Constitution of the United States, Amendment 10, reserves to the state respectively or the people, those powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the states; and whereas, the operation of the public school system is a power reserved to the State of Alabama under the Constitution of the United States and Amendment 10 thereof; and

Whereas, it is the duty of the Governor of the State of Alabama to preserve the peace under the circumstances now existing, which power is one reserved to the State of Alabama and to the people thereof under the Constitution of the United States and Amendment 10 thereof.

Now, therefore, I, George C. Wallace, as Governor of the State of Alabama, have by my action raised issues between the central Government and the sovereign State of Alabama which said issues should be adjudicated in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; and now being mindful of my duties and the responsibilities under the Constitution of the United States, the constitution of the State of Alabama and seeking to preserve and maintain the peace and dignity of the State, and the individual freedoms of the citizens thereof, do hereby sentence and forbid the illegal and unwarranted action of the central Government.

GEORGE C. WALLACE
GOVERNOR OF ALA.

Governor Yields After U. S. Acts

**Calls It 'Bitter Pill'
When State Guard
Is Federalized**

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.

June 11—Gov. George C. Wallace, ignoring a Presidential order, "stood in the door" of the University of Alabama today and forced the Federal Government to bring troops on the campus before two Negro students were enrolled.

It was a six-hour theatrical show for states' rights. It fulfilled a campaign promise by the fiery little Governor that he would personally "stand in the school house door" to bar

Pictures on pages A10, A12

Partial text of proclamation read by Gov. Wallace.

Page A11.

State police move into Danville, Va., as demonstrations continue.

Page A13.

Massive sit-in on Congress planned for summer.

Page A7.

the first school desegregation in Alabama.

It ended when 500 commando troops of the 31st National Guard ("Dixie") Division, which had been called up by Wallace two days ago for the showdown here, were placed in Federal service by President Kennedy and moved on campus.

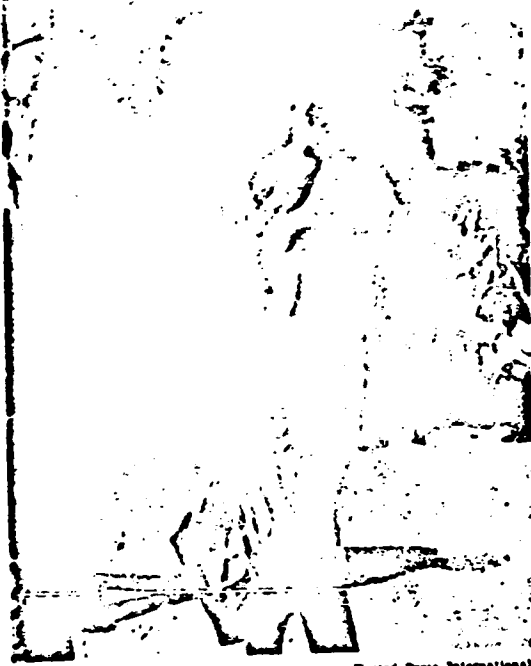
JUN 12 1963

Bows to U. S. Might

Wallace then bowed to Federal might and returned to Montgomery, the State capital, where he promised to continue his fight for what he termed "constitutional government."

Alabama thus became the last of the 50 States to have some degree of public school desegregation. The event came nine years after the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

See ALABAMA, A7, Col. 1



United Press International

Vivian Malone is shown as she walked under escort to register for classes at the University of Alabama after Gov. George Wallace gave in.

ALABAMA—From Page A1

Two Negro Students Admitted to Alabama U.

and seven years after riots accompanied the admission of Autherine Lucy, who was later expelled by University of Alabama officials.

The day's events here actually got their start in Washington, at 9 a. m. (CST) when President Kennedy signed a proclamation entitled "Unlawful obstruction of justice and combinations in the State of Alabama."

Campus Sealed Off

He knew that Wallace had sealed off the campus with 450 State Troopers and other peace officers some days ago and had vowed, even as late as last night, that he would bar the Negroes, Vivian J. Malone, 21, and Jimmy H. Hood, 21, from registering at the all-white university.

The proclamation became effective at 9:30 a. m., when signed by Secretary of State Dean Rusk. It took note of Wallace's announced intention to defy the injunction issued against him by Federal District Judge Strybourne Lynne of Birmingham on June 5.

The proclamation said this "unlawful obstruction" made it "unpractical to enforce the laws of the United States in the State of Alabama by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings."

It called on the Governor to "cease and desist from unlawful obstructions of justice."

At 9:53 a. m., Wallace arrived at Foster Auditorium, where registration is being held for the summer term. The building was sealed off by 150 State Troopers wearing sidearms, billy clubs and helmets. Already several hundred newsmen were standing behind a semi-circle in front of the door, planted there for the big confrontation between the Governor and the Federal Government.

The Governor, neatly dressed for the occasion, stepped into the semicircle, greeted

"I have a statement to make," said Wallace. He then proceeded to give a rapid-fire classic exposition of states' rights that lasted eight minutes.

He heatedly criticized the "unwelcomed, unwanted, unwarranted intrusion" of the "central government" and, in effect, pulled the 10th amendment on Katzenbach who was more interested in the 14th amendment and who stood patiently with folded arms as the Governor's voice poured out over the loudspeaker.

The Governor ended his speech by saying he was raising constitutional issues and therefore "do hereby denounce and forbid this illegal and unwarranted action by the central government."

Puts Question to Wallace

"Governor Wallace," said Katzenbach, "I take it by that statement that you are standing in that door and that you are not going to carry out the orders of the court and you are going to resist us from doing so. Is that correct?"

"I am standing according to my statement," said Wallace.

"Governor, I'm not interested in this show," said Katzenbach. "I don't know what the purpose of the show is. I am interested in the orders of the courts being enforced. That is my only responsibility here. I ask you once more. The choice is yours. There is no choice but that the U. S. Government has in this but to see that lawful orders of its courts are enforced."

The Governor stood steadfast, silent and with lifted chin. Katzenbach went on.

"The consequences of this stand must rest with you. The course is yours. I would ask you again to responsibly step aside and if you do not I am

Federal service the Alabama part of the 31st National Guard Division, which numbers 16,000 soldiers and 2000 airmen.

That word reached here by radio bulletin at 11:45 a. m.

At noon, the Governor presented himself at a window of the Foster Auditorium, men's room and chatted with reporters through the steel-meshed window. Asked for reaction to the Federalization of the National Guard, the Governor would only say: "I'm just glad to have you folks in Alabama."

He retired to his office for a lunch of medium rare steak, French fried onion rings andiced tea.

Edwin O. Guthman, special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General for Information, roamed over the area and stressed to the reporters that, as far as the Justice Department was concerned, Gov. Wallace had barred nobody but had simply read a proclamation. The Negroes had not presented themselves, nor had the Federal party tried to elbow its way past the Governor.

Justice's Position

The Justice Department holds to this position because it doesn't want to make a martyr out of Wallace by asking Federal court to cite him for contempt, nor did it want to use Regular Army troops.

At 3:15 p. m., a microphone was set up in front of the Governor's door and everybody knew the National Guard troops must be approaching, and the show was near its end. The State Troopers, hot, sweaty and tired, returned to their lines. The 500 Dixie Division troops, which yesterday had been training for riot duty at the armory here by throwing pine cones at each other and yelling "Yankee go home," arrived at 3:20

action contributed to the "trend toward military dictatorship" and he was now returning to Montgomery to continue the fight "which we are winning."

Cheered by Students

At 3:35 p. m., Wallace left and as he drove through the campus he received roars of approval from knots of students.

At 3:38 p. m., John Doar of the Justice Department escorted Hood into Foster Auditorium where he registered. At 3:39, Joseph Dolan of the Justice Department escorted Miss Malone inside.

A few minutes later, the two Negroes emerged and gave the one and only press conference, then said, that they intended to live.

Both said they simply wanted to continue their education and that the University of Alabama offered the courses they wanted.

The big confrontation was over. Newsmen rushed to get it in print and take off for Huntsville, where a Negro space technician is scheduled to enter the University branch on Thursday.

of Birmingham on June 2.
The proclamation said this "unlawful obstruction" made it "impractical to enforce the laws of the United States in the State of Alabama by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings."

It called on the Governor to "cease and desist from unlawful obstructions of justice."

At 9:55 a. m., Wallace arrived at Foster Auditorium, where registration is being held for the summer term. The building was sealed off by 150 State Troopers wearing sidearms, billy clubs and helmets. Already several hundred newsmen were standing behind a semicircle in front of the door, planted there for the big confrontation between the Governor and the Federal Government.

The Governor, neatly dressed for the occasion, stepped into the semicircle, greeted reporters and said there would be no violence. He went into the building, where an air-conditioned office had been set aside for him. A sign across from his office read "Arts and sciences headquarters. If in trouble, call here."

The famous door itself was like any other school house door in the Nation, dirty white on the outside, pale green inside and equipped with a panic bar.

At 10:48 a. m. the Federal party arrived in two cars from Birmingham, where the two Negro students had spent the night. Bill Jones, the Governor's press secretary, quickly set up a lectern in front of the door.

Through the ranks of troopers came Deputy U. S. Attorney General Nicholas de R. Katzenbach, U. S. Attorney Macon Weaver of Birmingham and U. S. Marshal Peyton Norville of Birmingham.

First Confrontation

As the trio approached the door, Wallace emerged, placed a speech on the lectern and held up his hand. Sam Katzenbach.

"I have a proclamation from the President of the United States ordering you to cease and desist from unlawful obstructions."

The Governor took the proclamation and put it under his speech without looking at it. Katzenbach continued, with out a script.

"I come here to ask you now for an unequivocal assurance that you will permit these students, who, after all, merely want an education in this great university—"

Wallace Interrupts

"Now you make your state ment," Wallace interrupted. "Cause we don't need you to make a speech."

"I was in the process of making my statement," continued Katzenbach. "I'm asking you for an unequivocal assurance that you will not bar entry of these students and Federal forces, if necessary, to do your constitutional duty as Governor, and nobody

Katzenbach. "I take it by that statement that you are standing in that door and that you are not going to carry out the orders of the court and you are going to resist us from doing so. Is that correct?"

"I am standing according to my statement," said Wallace. "Governor, I'm not interested in this show," said Katzenbach. "I don't know what the purpose of the show is. I am interested in the orders of the courts being enforced. That is my only responsibility here. I ask you once more. The choice is yours. There is no choice that the U. S. Government has in this but to see that lawful orders of its courts are enforced."

The Governor stood steadfast, silent and with lifted chin. Katzenbach went on.

"The consequences of this stand must rest with you. The course is yours. I would ask you again to responsibly step aside and if you do not I am going to assure you that the orders of these courts will be enforced."

The Governor stood silent, still with chin up. Katzenbach continued.

"Two students who simply seek an education on this campus are presently on this campus. They have the right to be here, protected by that court order and they have a right to register here."

"It is a simple problem, scarcely worth this kind of attention, in my judgment."

The Governor kept his pose. Katzenbach breathed deeply and went on.

"Those students will remain on this campus. They will register today. They will go to school at the University for the summer session. The University has indicated its willingness to accept them."

"From the outset, Governor, all of us have known the final chapter of this will be the admission of these students."

"I ask you once again to reconsider the consequences of your statement. I will ask you once again. Will you give us your assurances that you will step aside peacefully?"

The Governor stood steadfast and silent. The Federal trio returned to their cars. Miss Malone was taken to her dormitory and Hood to his dormitory by Federal men. Neither met any obstruction. Wallace withdrew to his office to await further developments.

Katzenbach immediately notified his boss, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy in Washington, who telephoned the President. At that moment the President was discussing the civil rights issue with Republican legislators.

President Kennedy immediately signed an executive order directing Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara

to take all appropriate steps to remove obstructions of justice in the State of Alabama, and to use "whatever entry of these students and Federal forces" he deemed necessary.

Army Secretary Cyrus R. Vance promptly called into

Alabama. The Negroes had not presented themselves, nor had the Federal party tried to elbow its way past the Governor.

Justice's Position

The Justice Department holds to this position because it doesn't want to make a martyr out of Wallace by asking Federal court to cite him for contempt, nor did it want to use Regular Army troops.

At 3:15 p. m., a microphone was set up in front of the Governor's door and everybody knew the National Guard troops must be approaching, and the show was near its end.

The State Troopers, hot, sweaty and tired, returned to their lines. The 500 Dixie Division troops, which yesterday had been training for riot duty at the armory here by throwing pine cones at each other and yelling, "Yankee go home," arrived at 3:20.

Brig. Gen. Henry V. Graham, state adjutant general under former Gov. John Patterson, led the group to the nearby street. Alfred L. Lingo, boss of the State Troopers, saluted the General, who returned it, and they shook hands.

At 3:32, Graham came through the line of State Troopers toward the door and the Governor emerged with a speech scribbled on a rumpled piece of paper.

Talks With General

"Governor," said Graham, saluting. "It is my sad duty to report to you that we are here to enforce the Federal Court orders." He went on to explain his mission.

Wallace lifted his chin again and spoke into the microphone.

He criticized the "unwarranted Federalization of the National Guard" and reminded the General that under ordinary circumstances he would be his commander-in-chief. He thought that over momentarily and said: "In fact, I am still your commander-in-chief."

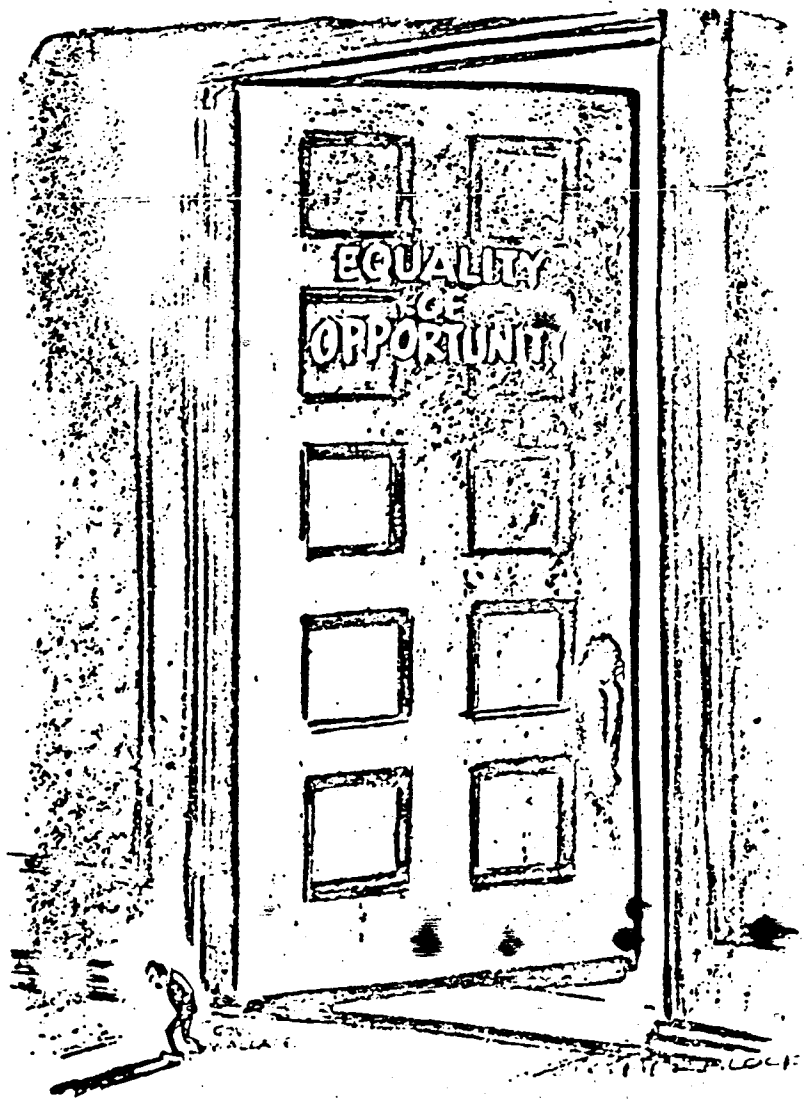
Wallace said it must be "a pill" for the Alabama Guardsmen, and there must be no violence because the Guardsmen are our brothers. Wallace said the President's

Huntsville, where a space technician is scheduled to enter the University branch on Thursday.

GOVERNOR

COLONNOWN

"Well, I Tried To Block The Doorway"



Time Will Pass

JUN 12 1957

The Governor of Alabama fulfilled his political campaign promise to defy Federal authority by standing in the doorway and obstructing the registration of Negro students at the University of Alabama. He did what he told his constituents he would do. That done, he could stand aside. There then existed no further reason for him to defy either the passage of the Negro students or the passage of time which has made his demeanor an anachronism.

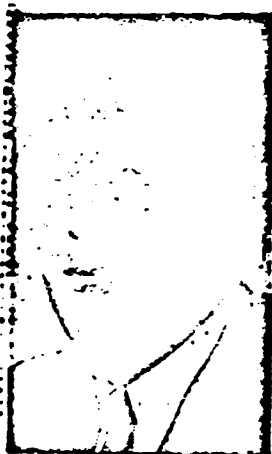
The Governor's lectures on the Constitution are not likely to add a great deal to the legal history of the United States whatever contribution his acts make to a long record of resistance to the courts. It is particularly regrettable that the Governor, in the name of those who wish to see segregation continued, attempted to provide an example of defiance of authority just at a time when the leadership of the Negro community was being urged to seek the righting of its wrongs in the courts instead of in the streets. The very people for whom the Governor spoke and acted must really hope that his bad example is not imitated.

Men of goodwill certainly cannot wish to see civil rights advocates persuaded to the belief that their rights will not be vouchsafed unto them even after the courts have given them their victory. This is a belief that no man of decent impulse would like to see implanted in the minds of those who have a grievance against society. On the contrary, we must foster and encourage the faith and belief that the due process of the law and the orderly procedures of the courts will afford a remedy for those deprivations which offend the Constitution.

An example of the successful defiance of the Federal Government and of the courts by individuals or state or local officials who disagree with the laws and the Constitution would have been fatal to public peace and order in this country. It would have served notice that peaceful alteration of political and social institutions is not possible and would put into the hands of those who counsel the violence and disorder of despair the most fearful of weapons.

An invitation to civil uprising could not be allowed to stand. The orderly processes of government afford American citizens the appropriate avenue for the redress of grievances. The Governor of Alabama tried to close that avenue but he did not succeed.

JUN 12 1963



Harris & Evans

NICHOLAS KATZENBACH
... U. S. voice in Alabama

Katzenbach Has U. S. Role In Alabama

By Martha Cole
Associated Press

The voice of the Federal Government on the scene in the University of Alabama desegregation drama is Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, 41, tall and balding.

He played a similar, but less conspicuous, role last fall at Oxford, Miss., when Negro James Meredith enrolled at the University of Mississippi. Katzenbach, a quiet man who walks a bit stoop-shouldered, is an amiable former law professor who studied for his law career when he was in World War II prisoner-of-war camps in Italy and Germany.

"It was terribly boring," he now says of that experience.

Katzenbach is about 6 feet 2 and weighs 200 pounds.

A friend told of the time not long ago when Katzenbach was playing one of the New Frontier's games of touch football. A teen-ager tackled him and reported later, "Boy, it was like hitting a stone wall."

Friends said Katzenbach is not only physically solid but in character is resolute.

He is almost a chain smoker who works long hours just as does his boss, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

Katzenbach became Deputy Attorney General, No. 2 man at the Justice Department, in April, 1962, succeeding Byron R. White, who was appointed to the Supreme Court bench.

Katzenbach is a graduate of Princeton University and Yale University Law School, was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University, and was a professor of law at the University of Chicago. He joined the Justice Department in 1961 as chief of the Office of Legal Counsel.

During World War II he was an Air Force bomber navigator and was shot down over the Mediterranean. A junior when he left Princeton to join the Air Force, he read so much in prison camp that he completed his final two years of undergraduate work within a few weeks of his return to Princeton.

Katzenbach comes from a distinguished New Jersey family. His mother, Mrs. Edward L. Katzenbach, has been president of the New Jersey State Board of Education. His late father once was attorney general of New Jersey.

He is married to the former Lydia Phelps Stokes of Washington. They have four children: Christopher, 14; John, 12; Maria, 8, and Anne, 3. They live in a big old rambling house in Northwest Washington.



Gov. Wallace met the press after arriving at Tusculum (from Montgomery).

'AREN'T PROMISES . . . TO BE KEPT?'

Keeping a 'Covenant'

BY JACK SHEDDEN
TUSCULUM, Ala. — He tried at an earlier point in his career to keep a promise to a group of people from Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

PEASANT CHIEF
He made no mention of it, but Gov. Wallace said that he was keeping a promise to a group of people from Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

INSPIRATION
He said that he was inspired by the people of Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

PEASANT CHIEF
He made no mention of it, but Gov. Wallace said that he was keeping a promise to a group of people from Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

INSPIRATION
He said that he was inspired by the people of Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

PEASANT CHIEF
He made no mention of it, but Gov. Wallace said that he was keeping a promise to a group of people from Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

INSPIRATION
He said that he was inspired by the people of Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

PEASANT CHIEF
He made no mention of it, but Gov. Wallace said that he was keeping a promise to a group of people from Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

INSPIRATION
He said that he was inspired by the people of Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

PEASANT CHIEF
He made no mention of it, but Gov. Wallace said that he was keeping a promise to a group of people from Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

INSPIRATION
He said that he was inspired by the people of Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

PEASANT CHIEF
He made no mention of it, but Gov. Wallace said that he was keeping a promise to a group of people from Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

INSPIRATION
He said that he was inspired by the people of Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

PEASANT CHIEF
He made no mention of it, but Gov. Wallace said that he was keeping a promise to a group of people from Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

INSPIRATION
He said that he was inspired by the people of Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

PEASANT CHIEF
He made no mention of it, but Gov. Wallace said that he was keeping a promise to a group of people from Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

INSPIRATION
He said that he was inspired by the people of Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

PEASANT CHIEF
He made no mention of it, but Gov. Wallace said that he was keeping a promise to a group of people from Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

INSPIRATION
He said that he was inspired by the people of Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

PEASANT CHIEF
He made no mention of it, but Gov. Wallace said that he was keeping a promise to a group of people from Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

BY JACK SHEDDEN

'Moment of Truth'

Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace moved toward a collision with the Federal Government at the University of Alabama early this afternoon, despite a stern warning from President Kennedy that he stay away from the Tusculum campus and leave these matters alone.

There was a tense hour of waiting as the governor's motorcade moved toward the university campus.

The university was in a state of high alert, with police and National Guardsmen on duty.

Gov. Wallace arrived at the university at 1:30 p.m., and was met by a large crowd of students and faculty.

He made a brief speech, in which he expressed his support for the state's constitution and his opposition to federal intervention.

His speech was met with a mix of applause and booing from the crowd.

After his speech, Gov. Wallace was escorted to his hotel by a police escort.

The situation at the university remains tense, with both sides claiming victory.

The governor's move is seen as a challenge to federal authority, while the federal government sees it as a test of its power.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is expected to continue for some time.

The governor's move is a significant step in the ongoing struggle over civil rights in the South.

The federal government's response will be closely watched.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a clear sign of the deep divisions in the country.

The governor's move is a bold statement of his commitment to the state's interests.

The federal government's response will be a key factor in the outcome of this crisis.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a test of the federal government's resolve.

The governor's move is a challenge to the federal government's authority.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a clear sign of the deep divisions in the country.

The governor's move is a bold statement of his commitment to the state's interests.

The federal government's response will be a key factor in the outcome of this crisis.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a test of the federal government's resolve.

The governor's move is a challenge to the federal government's authority.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a clear sign of the deep divisions in the country.

The governor's move is a bold statement of his commitment to the state's interests.

The federal government's response will be a key factor in the outcome of this crisis.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a test of the federal government's resolve.

The governor's move is a challenge to the federal government's authority.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a clear sign of the deep divisions in the country.

The governor's move is a bold statement of his commitment to the state's interests.

The federal government's response will be a key factor in the outcome of this crisis.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a test of the federal government's resolve.

The governor's move is a challenge to the federal government's authority.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a clear sign of the deep divisions in the country.

The governor's move is a bold statement of his commitment to the state's interests.

The federal government's response will be a key factor in the outcome of this crisis.



Instructor in the status of National Guardmen during the training at the Tusculum Army.

Gov. Wallace said they were not with what they found but with what they found in the state's constitution.

He said that he was inspired by the people of Tusculum, Ala., and in a future of Alabama, he is trying to keep it.

The governor's move is a challenge to the federal government's authority.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a clear sign of the deep divisions in the country.

The governor's move is a bold statement of his commitment to the state's interests.

The federal government's response will be a key factor in the outcome of this crisis.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a test of the federal government's resolve.

The governor's move is a challenge to the federal government's authority.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a clear sign of the deep divisions in the country.

The governor's move is a bold statement of his commitment to the state's interests.

The federal government's response will be a key factor in the outcome of this crisis.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a test of the federal government's resolve.

The governor's move is a challenge to the federal government's authority.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a clear sign of the deep divisions in the country.

The governor's move is a bold statement of his commitment to the state's interests.

The federal government's response will be a key factor in the outcome of this crisis.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a test of the federal government's resolve.

The governor's move is a challenge to the federal government's authority.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a clear sign of the deep divisions in the country.

The governor's move is a bold statement of his commitment to the state's interests.

The federal government's response will be a key factor in the outcome of this crisis.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a test of the federal government's resolve.

The governor's move is a challenge to the federal government's authority.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a clear sign of the deep divisions in the country.

Get-Acquainted Meeting Big Help to Students

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — A group of students and faculty members met with Gov. Wallace to discuss the situation at the University of Alabama.

The meeting was held in the governor's office, and was attended by a large number of students and faculty members.

Gov. Wallace listened to the students' concerns and expressed his understanding of their position.

He said that he was inspired by the students' courage and commitment to the state's interests.

The meeting was a success, and the students' concerns were taken into account.

The governor's response was a key factor in the outcome of this crisis.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a test of the federal government's resolve.

The governor's move is a challenge to the federal government's authority.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a clear sign of the deep divisions in the country.

The governor's move is a bold statement of his commitment to the state's interests.

The federal government's response will be a key factor in the outcome of this crisis.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a test of the federal government's resolve.

The governor's move is a challenge to the federal government's authority.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a clear sign of the deep divisions in the country.

The governor's move is a bold statement of his commitment to the state's interests.

The federal government's response will be a key factor in the outcome of this crisis.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a test of the federal government's resolve.

The governor's move is a challenge to the federal government's authority.

Going on Vacation

Take The News With You . . .

Best news a day, anywhere, is to have the News with you. The News is a daily newspaper, published by the News Service, Inc., 1111 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10036. It is a daily newspaper, published by the News Service, Inc., 1111 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10036. It is a daily newspaper, published by the News Service, Inc., 1111 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10036.

Circulation Dept.

Civil Rights for Breakfast

The governor's move is a challenge to the federal government's authority.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a clear sign of the deep divisions in the country.

The governor's move is a bold statement of his commitment to the state's interests.

The federal government's response will be a key factor in the outcome of this crisis.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a test of the federal government's resolve.

The governor's move is a challenge to the federal government's authority.

The standoff at the University of Alabama is a clear sign of the deep divisions in the country.

The governor's move is a bold statement of his commitment to the state's interests.

100,000 Letter Writers Advise Gov. Wallace

10 (AP). — Whatever action South America and Communist East Germany. Gov. George Wallace takes tomorrow when two Negroes arrive to enroll at the University about 85 per cent of the mass of Alabama, he will be doing his office said. so with the advice—but not necessarily the consent — of woman in Chicago writes. nearly 100,000 letter writers. A man from Baraboo, Wis.,

Gov. Wallace, who faces a showdown with Federal forces over the enrollment of Negroes to the all-white university, has made public a vast accumulation of correspondence from as close as Birmingham and other

A man from Baraboo, Wis., warned Gov. Wallace that "you make things worse instead of better by the stand you take."

"I hope you are successful in your struggle and that you have the support you deserve," a Columbia (S. C.) housewife said.

Most of the foreign mail comes from Germany.

A man in Hamburg asked, "What kind of a man are you?"

Enclosing newspaper pictures of racial violence in the United States, he referred to riots in Alabama but the photographs were taken in Philadelphia, where racial violence recently erupted at a school construction site.

An East German labor union roundly condemned the Governor and at the same time enclosed some Communist propaganda.

Many correspondents asked whether Gov. Wallace wanted help if he goes through with his promise to bar the Negro students.



June 10, 1963

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXTS OF TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED
BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE HON-
ORABLE GEORGE C. WALLACE,
GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

June 10, 1963

His Excellency
George C. Wallace
Governor of Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama

I am gratified by the dedication to law and order expressed in your telegram informing me of your use of National Guardsmen at the University of Alabama. The only announced threat to orderly compliance with the law, however, is your plan to bar physically the admission of Negro students in defiance of the order of the Alabama Federal District Court and in violation of accepted standards of public conduct. State, city and University officials have reported that, if you were to stay away from the campus, thus fulfilling your legal duty, there is little danger of any disorder being incited which the local town and campus authorities could not adequately handle. This would make unnecessary the outside intervention of any troops, either State or Federal. I therefore urgently ask you to consider the consequences to your State and its fine University if you persist in setting an example of defiant conduct, and urge you instead to leave these matters in the courts of law where they belong.

(s) John F. Kennedy

June 9, 1963

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Out of an abundance of caution I will call approximately 500 Alabama National Guardsmen effective Sunday, June 9, 1963. These Guardsmen will be quartered on the premises of Fort Brandon National Guard Armory at Tuscaloosa to be used only in the event they are needed to maintain law and order and preserve the peace at the University of Alabama and in the Tuscaloosa area. My sole purpose in this regard is to fulfill my pledge to preserve the peace. These guardsmen will be used for no other purpose.

(s) George C. Wallace
Governor,
State of Alabama

#####

State Enforces Tight Security At Alabama U.

Wallace Brings
Guard Unit to
Buttress Police

By PAUL HOPE
Star Staff Writer

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., June 10. — Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace appears to be making good on his promise to prevent any violence when two Negroes try to enroll tomorrow at the University of Alabama. Security is getting so tight that a campus squirrel would have a hard time getting on the university grounds without a special pass.

Plans for non-violence have come from all sides as the university prepares for the enrollment tomorrow of James A. Hood and Vivian Juanita Malone, both 20 years old.

Col. Albert J. Linco, chief of the State highway patrol, has been placed in charge of the combined campus, city and State enforcement contingents which number more than 800.

Guard Units Nearby

Waiting in nearby armories on standby duty are more than 500 National Guard troops mobilized yesterday by Gov. Wallace.

The Guardsmen arrived by helicopter and motor convoy to reinforce the civilian officers if necessary.

In a telegram to President Kennedy, Gov. Wallace said he was motivated by "an abundance of caution" in calling up the Guardsmen.

He said the troops will be used "only in the event they are needed to maintain law and order and preserve the peace." These Guardsmen will be used for no other purpose.

15 Men Arrested

Col. Linco said police are providing strong security measures throughout the Tuscaloosa area in addition to sealing off the campus to unauthorized persons. He said 15 men were arrested in the area Saturday night for carrying concealed weapons.

Six of them, all from the Birmingham area about 80 miles away, were arrested after a search of their car disclosed a "regular arsenal," Col. Linco said. The weapons included six loaded pistols, two night sticks, a bay hook, two sabres, two wooden clubs and a large amount of ammunition.

"We are absolutely going to keep order regardless of what it takes or whom it hits. The law will be enforced," Col. Linco said.

Gov. Wallace made another plea last night for people to stay away from the university.

"The first person who throws a rock or stone will be arrested immediately," he said. "We are going to jail any agitator or those who would wreak violence."

The Governor pledged again that his "stand-in-the-doorway" attempt to bar the Negroes will be met with peace and dignity.

See ALABAMA, Page A-6

ALABAMA

Wallace Pledges A 'Peaceful Test'

Continued From Page A-1 Alabama Guardsmen by Federal troops will be a "peaceful test" realizing them as was done in the Little Rock and Oxford crises.

An order to do this was prepared at the time of the recent Birmingham demonstrations and presumably is still ready to be put into effect.

The university's extension center at Huntsville also was put under rigid security and an Army spokesman said communications units were moved into nearby Redstone Arsenal. But he said no order had been given to bring in Federal combat troops.

To Fulfill Promise

Of Gov. Wallace's expected confrontation with Federal authorities tomorrow, Dr. Rose said:

"This is Gov. Wallace's attempt to fulfill his commitment to the people of Alabama."

He said Gov. Wallace has assured the university board of trustees that "he, too, loves the university" and has made a commitment to the board that the crisis will be met with peace and dignity.

"No thinking person in Alabama wants anything destroyed at this university," Dr. Rose said, adding that while many do not welcome integration, they "will meet the chance... with honor and dignity."

Hasn't Interfered

He said Gov. Wallace "has not in any way sought to interfere with" the board of trustees or the university.

At a press conference, Dr. Rose refused to comment on his personal feelings about integration but he said the "university has been ordered to integrate and the board of trustees and I are going to obey the court order."

He said he hopes that Federal troops will not have to be used in the crisis.

Mr. Hood and Miss Malone returned to Alabama last night after a week end in New York.

Mr. Hood said "I pray Gov. Wallace will change his mind about barring me and Miss Malone from entering the school."

Will "Act Natural"

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 10 1964

Spotlight on Tuscaloosa

Another fateful confrontation in the battle for equal educational opportunity is scheduled for tomorrow when two Negroes present themselves for admission to the University of Alabama. Governor Wallace, self-cast as Don Quixote, will be there in what he knows is a futile effort to keep them out. He has made it plain that he considers his campaign pledge to "stand in the schoolhouse door" to block desegregation more sacred than his duty to obey his country's laws.

The Governor is in no more doubt than the President or the Attorney General that the University of Alabama will be desegregated—a disgraceful tail-ender among all the country's state universities in abolishing race as a bar to higher education. The only question is whether he will carry his defiance to a point that compels his arrest or that generates violence on or off the Tuscaloosa campus. Thus far he has given every outward evidence of genuineness in seeking to avert mass disorders of the kind that attended the brief enrollment of Miss Autherine Lucy at the university seven years ago. But the folly of his resistance to court mandates, coupled with the racist bilge he has spewed through his state for months, makes the danger of another Birmingham omnipresent.

We do not delude ourselves that the Governor will be swayed by President Kennedy's eloquent warning in Honolulu that the Negro's fight for equal rights in all fields is going to be won and that the time for foot-dragging is long past. But there is still opportunity for Mr. Wallace to heed the words of his fellow-Alabaman, Federal Judge Seybourn H. Lynne, whose injunction forbidding the Governor to obstruct desegregation included a prayer that "all of our people, in keeping with our finest traditions, will join in the resolution that law and order will be maintained."

If the Governor will not help turn the struggle for civil rights into the "peaceful revolution" the President hopes it will become, his minimum obligation to his state is to avoid further degrading it in the eyes of the world.

Residents Urge No Violence When Negro Enrolls

Reported in The New York Times

Disapproval of the Government's
ledge was expressed in an
editorial today in The Hanta-
ille Times. It declared:

[illegible]



RIAN MEETING IN ALABAMA Members of the Ku Klux Klan, in a series of rallies held outside of Tuscaloosa, the site of the University of Alabama, have expected to attempt to march on the university campus during the week

ALABAMA GUARD REACHES CAMPUS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

men were arrested in the Tuscaloosa area last night and charged with violating the state firearms law. All were released on bonds posted by Robert M. Shelton, a former Tuscaloosa rubber factory worker who is now imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan.

Backdown Still Planned

Mr. Wallace, according to reports, is still determined to permit the admission of two Negroes Tuesday if there is an overwhelming show of Federal force. This apparently means a large group of deputy marshals or troops.

A Washington official indicated that present plans of the Justice Department call for sending only a few marshals and attorneys with the applicants, Vivian Malone, 20 years old, and James A. Hood, also 20.

Despite his defiant position, Governor Wallace has pledged to prevent any outbreak of violence here.

Dr. Frank A. Rose, the president of the University, told a news conference he believed the Governor would be needed on the campus to prevent disorder.

Rioting marked the first desegregation under court orders in Alabama's public education system following the admission of Autherine Lucy to the university in 1956. She was expelled after three days and the state educational system has remained completely segregated since then.

Dr. Rose referred to "great tensions and anxiety," "critical hours" and "this crisis" in a prepared statement.

"My feeling is that it is necessary for the Governor to be here with the highway patrol," he said.

"The Governor," he continued, "has assumed the responsibility for security and we are now operating the university under strict police control."

Campus Activities Normal

Dr. Rose said that despite security precautions, the faculty and student body were "going about their activities normally and calmly."

A 10 P.M.-to 6 A.M. curfew was imposed yesterday for an indefinite period, leading to some grumbling among students.

Dr. Rose expressed tentative optimism over the situation.

"With the continued support of Governor Wallace and his determination for law and order I feel confident that we can come through our crisis with dignity," he said.

He noted that a majority of white Alabamians were opposed to desegregation. However, he contended that they did not want "to see their schools closed or their university destroyed."

Dr. Rose was asked if he thought it necessary that Mr. Wallace carry out a pledge to "stand in the school house door" to block desegregation.

He replied that the Governor apparently felt committed to carry out the vow, which was initially made in last year's Democratic gubernatorial primary.

The expected showdown here overshadowed the scheduled admission Thursday of a third Negro, Dave M. McGlathery, to the university's branch at Huntsville. He is a mathematician for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center in that northern Alabama city.

3d Negro to Face Opposition

Mr. Wallace has indicated that he will also seek to prevent the entry of Mr. McGlathery to a night graduate course at the Huntsville branch. The faculty and student body at the branch consist largely of employees from the missile center.

Racial animosity and resentment against the Federal Government aroused by the dispute have led to a sharp increase in the activities of racist organizations in this area.

The Tuscaloosa County Citizens' Council staged a rally in suburban Holt Friday night.

Mr. Shelton addressed a mass rally and cross-burning of the United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, in an open field of this city's outskirts last night. Tuscaloosa is the national headquarters for the group.

Speakers at both meetings urged whites to remain away from the campus and to leave the defiance of the Federal court to the Governor.

However, there were thinly veiled threats of possible trouble later.

Justice Officials Dispatched

WASHINGTON, June 9. The Justice Department dispatched a team of officials to Alabama this evening to prepare for the showdown over desegregation at the University of Alabama.

Deputy Attorney General Nicholas de B. Katzenbach headed the group. With him were John Doar, number two man in the department's Civil Rights Division, and Edwin O. Guthman, a special assistant for public information.

Mr. Katzenbach is expected to take personal charge of the effort to enroll two Negroes Tuesday. He will lead a small group of marshals escorting the two students on the campus at Tuscaloosa.

The feeling here is that the Justice Department will not use marshals to overcome physical resistance by Governor Wallace and his followers. Instead, the department is likely to depend on Federal troops.

Guard Moves To Tuscaloosa; Wallace Is Firm

By Rex Thomas

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., June 9 (AP)—Battle-ready Alabama National Guardsmen moved into this university city today to keep down violence under orders of Gov. George Wallace, who repeated his pledge to resist desegregation.

"We shall defend our rights and we shall dare to do so," the 43-year-old Governor told citizens of Alabama tonight in a radio-television broadcast.

His words paraphrased Alabama's motto, adopted when the State joined the Union in 1819. "We dare defend our rights."

"I am going to stand up for you at the University of Alabama as I told you," he said. "I embody the sovereignty of this state."

Urges All Stay Away

But he urged the people to keep away from the main campus here Tuesday when the two Negroes attempt to enroll. A third Negro will seek to enter the University center at Huntsville Thursday.

Wallace reiterated a warning that no violence will be permitted.

"I have kept the faith," he concluded. "You keep the peace."

An aide said the Governor will arrive at Tuscaloosa early Monday afternoon.

The National Guard units were put on standby as this quiet city awaited uneasily the impending desegregation showdown.

But Wallace emphasized that the 500 Guardsmen called up today, and the 800 civilian officers already ringing the campus were under orders to prevent violence—not to block the Negro students.

State troopers and sheriff's deputies arrested several white men carrying weapons near the roadside rendezvous where Ku Klux Klansmen held a rally Saturday night.

A Justice Department spokesman said in Washington that Wallace's conduct will determine whether Federal troops are used at the University.

It appears the troops will move in if Wallace physically bars the Negroes at the door as he has said he will.

Maj. Gen. Creighton Abrams already is in Tuscaloosa as a liaison officer with the Justice Department.

U. S. Marshal Peyton Norville in Birmingham said Federal agents accompanying the two Negroes, Vivian Malone of Mobile and James A. Hood of Gadsden, will make no effort to force their way past Wallace.

If the Governor refuses to yield, Norville said, the marshals will take the Negroes off the campus and away from

live secretary of the NAACP, said today. President Kennedy's civil rights program "must be a comprehensive package and not just one or two items."

The President is scheduled to announce his program soon.

Wilkins, here to address a mass freedom rally of the local chapter of the NAACP, said in an interview that President Kennedy is "taking things in piecemeal."

In his speech, Wilkins urged some 3000 Negroes in Independence Square to continue fighting "for freedom" and not to allow "the white man to scare you."



These 20-year-old Alabamians, James A. Hood of Gadsden and Vivian J. Malone of Mobile, will attempt to register at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa on Tuesday. Photo was taken in New York yesterday.

that Wallace's troops determine whether troops are used at the University.

It appears the troops will move in if Wallace physically bars the Negroes at the door as he has said he will.

Maj. Gen. Creighton Abrams already is in Tuscaloosa as a liaison officer with the Justice Department.

U. S. Marshal Peyton Norville in Birmingham said Federal agents accompanying the two Negroes, Vivian Malone of Mobile and James A. Hood of Gadsden, will make no effort to force their way past Wallace.

If the Governor refuses to yield, Norville said, the marshals will take the Negroes off the campus and will await further court orders.

In Washington, however, a spokesman for the Justice Department said the statement attributed to Norville was inaccurate.

The spokesman, who would not allow use of his name, said Norville was not authorized to make any statement on Justice Department plans and added that Norville "doesn't know what we are going to do."

The spokesman would not say in what way Norville's statement was inaccurate.

2 Ministers Barring Negroes Seek Transfer

JACKSON, Miss., June 9 (AP)—The pastor and assistant pastor of Jackson's largest Methodist church—where five Negroes were refused admission today—said they would request new assignments. Three other white Protestant churches turned away 12 other Negroes.

The Rev. W. B. Selah, pastor of Galloway Memorial Methodist Church since 1945, said, "I know in conscience there can be no color bar in a Christian church so I will ask the bishop for another appointment."

The assistant pastor, the Rev. Jerry Furr, said he would take the same position.

Bishop Marvin Franklin, 63-year-old Georgia native and head of Methodist churches in Mississippi, was reported out of the state and unavailable for comment.

While the Negroes tried unsuccessfully to gain entrance at white Protestant churches, five Negroes went to mass at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, where Negroes have regularly gone to service for years.

No 'Piecemeal' Rights, NAACP Chief Insists

PHILADELPHIA, June 9 (AP)—Roy T. Wilkins, execu-

JUN 10 1963

2 Cities Wait Fateful Hour

Policies of Gov. Wallace
Unpopular in Huntsville

Tuesdays Would Avert
Repetition of '56 Chaos

By Laurence Starr
Staff Writer

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 9—This bustling rocket city is divided from the rest of Alabama by the moon, the Saturn booster and the Tennessee River. For these reasons, the "stand in the doorway" policy of Gov. George C. Wallace is a strong disfavor among Huntsville residents, who face an impending campus showdown Thursday between the Governor and Federal authority.

They would prefer to return to their main preoccupations — the Redstone Arsenal moon rocket project, rocketing out programs and winning new Space contracts.

Huntsville's temper was conspicuously voiced in the lead editorial of the morning's "Huntsville Times."

"One thing now is eminently clear," declared the newspaper, "U. S. policy is unworkable."

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Writer

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., June 9—This western Alabama city is confused and determined that Tuesday will bring no repetition of the chaos and shame that descended upon it seven years ago.

It was here in Tuscaloosa that rioting accompanied the court-ordered desegregation of the University of Alabama in February, 1963.

She was subsequently expelled after charging that University officials conspired with the mob against her, charges which were held against her expulsion set the pattern of resistance to segregation in the South.

On Tuesday, Gov. George C. Wallace is expected to stand in the doorway of the University to bar the court-ordered enrollment of two Negroes. The situation here is expected to be critical.



... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

HUNTSVILLE (From Page A1)

Wallace 'Stand-in-Door' Policy Is Unpopular in Huntsville

Campus Security Unit

State highway patrolmen have sealed off the deserted campus and are guarding it on a 24-hour-a-day basis. City Police Chief Christopher Marlowe Spurlock, an outspoken moderate who holds a master's degree in English and the retirement rank of Marine Corps major, is under orders to cooperate with the State troopers.

It is commonly agreed here that the problems facing Huntsville in the desegregation of the University of Alabama are not of the city's own making.

David M. McGlathery, the 26-year-old Negro mathematician seeking admission to the Huntsville branch, is popular among both whites and Negroes here and a native son of Huntsville. As far as the town is concerned he could walk onto the University campus with scarcely a ripple of trouble.

There is growing concern here that the decision to postpone his admission from Tuesday to Thursday could make McGlathery a target for outside hotheads regardless of what happens when the University's main branch at Tuscaloosa is desegregated on the earlier day.

More Moderate Air

Huntsville's acceptance of McGlathery stems from the more moderate atmosphere in race relations than exists elsewhere in Alabama.

A start has been made, for

next "white" day and segregated use of the course promptly ended.

A private suit by Negro parents is now pending to desegregate Huntsville elementary schools. And the week before President Kennedy made his recent trip here, the first Negro policeman was appointed to the Huntsville force because of fears that Negro students would demonstrate while the President was here.

Huntsville is not disposed to look too harshly on the Federal Government, moreover, because it was Federal money that transformed it from a sleepy cotton town of 16,000 a little more than a decade ago into a booming aerospace capital of 180,000 today.

New residential construction

TUSCALOOSA—From Page A1

Tuscaloosa Would Avert Desegregation Violence

and the University this time are making every effort to assure as much calm and dignity as the Governor will allow.

Tuscaloosa has matured in these seven years.

The Lucy episode came less than a year after the Supreme Court's decision implementing school desegregation. Neither Tuscaloosa nor the University, then headed by Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, was prepared. In the Governor's mansion in Montgomery was 6 foot Birch James E. (Kissin' Jim) Folsom, a liberal who tried to pass off the race issue with humor.

When Folsom ran for Governor two years earlier, he told Alabama whites: "Don't worry, folks. We're not going to make our little Negro children go to school with us whites."

There was little preparation taken with the student body. Miss Lucy showed up in a Cadillac. She was wearing an orchid. She was escorted to the head of the student registration line. No disciplinary action was taken as crowds gathered. Students began demonstrating and shouting with a collegiate spirit similar to panty raiders at campuses elsewhere, but were joined by violence-prone white workers who soon turned the affair into a riot.

This time, President Frank A. Rose and other University officials have prepared for desegregation. Students taking part in any demonstrations face immediate expulsion. The faculty and student organization have pressed for law and order.

The city has prepared itself.

This city of 60,000 persons is a cultural and academic center of the state. Besides the University, there is the Monte Bullman College for Negroes.

Tuscaloosa has good public schools, fine libraries, con-

certs, lectures, superb recreational facilities. It is a prominent tennis community, has two golf courses and, of course, a fine country club.

The City Commissioners are able and moderate. The police force has a reputation of efficiency and fairness. Negroes, comprising 30 per cent of the population, have no barriers to voter registration. The daily newspaper, the Tuscaloosa News, is published by Buford Boone, the Pulitzer prize-winning editor, who has counseled racial moderation and progress for years.

But there is a disturbing element in the population: It is comprised of the white man who grew up on a poor farm nearby and has come to town to get a job as an industrial worker and has a keen sense of competition with the Negro. Though he is living better than ever before in his job with the Goodrich rubber plant, the Gulf States paper mill, the Central foundry or other industry, he nevertheless feels that he is being persecuted in

the desegregation march by some force from Washington and the "central government." His inability to pinpoint this force makes him frustrated and he looks to the Negro with hate.

This is the man who resorted to violence seven years ago.

Recently, 212 of the leading businessmen, lawyers, doctors, dentists, insurance men, bankers, farm leaders and industrialists in Tuscaloosa formed an unnamed organization and called for peace in the desegregation of the University.

This followed the feeling of inevitability of desegregation that has permeated the community and the determination that the University of Alabama and Tuscaloosa would not follow in the footsteps of the University of Mississippi and Oxford, despite historic emotional and geographical ties.

The community was prepared.

But Tuscaloosa is also the home and headquarters of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., and its imperial wizard, Robert M. Shelton. Last night in a cow pasture on the U. S. 11 by-pass southwest of town, the Klan burned a 50-foot cross in a rally attended by 1500 persons.

Shelton attacked the Kennedy Administration, the away from the University on Tuesday, to create no violence and let Governor Wallace handle the situation.

and the 212 members of the power structure who called for peace, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, merchants who hired Negroes, Senators John Sparkman (D-Ala.) and Lister Hill (D-Ala.), the national political parties and University officials. It was a hot night Shelton droned on for two hours. A full moon came up on the horizon. By the time Shelton had finished and the crowd had left, the fiery cross had long since burned out.

JUN 11 1964

President Urges Wallace To Shun Alabama Campus

Telegram Calls Governor U. S. Show of Force May
a Threat to Order— Be Required Today for
Alabamian Admittance Admission of Negroes

By MARJORIE HUNTER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 10

President Kennedy appealed to Gov. George C. Wallace today to stay away from the campus of the University of Alabama.

In a sternly worded telegram the President said the Alabama Governor's plan to bar physically the admission of two Negro students to the University of Alabama tomorrow was "the only announced threat to public order."

Gov. Wallace replied to the President immediately. His telegram said he would not do so.

My presence here guarantees peace. This is the opinion of all who are familiar with the facts in Alabama. The Legislature of Alabama and the president of the University of Alabama.

President Kennedy's telegram said that the Governor's plan to bar the admission of the two Negro students to the University of Alabama tomorrow was "the only announced threat to public order."

In his telegram, Gov. Wallace

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., June 10

Gov. George C. Wallace arrived here today to oppose the court-ordered admission of two Negroes to the University of Alabama tomorrow.

He gave no indication whether he would press his defiance of Federal authority to the point at which President Kennedy would be forced to send troops to carry out the court order.

Sources close to Governor Wallace said he believed that some show of military force was necessary before he could resist from a pledge to prevent a resumption of desegregation in Alabama. This is the only state that maintains complete segregation throughout its public educational system.

The Governor asserted that peacefully after his arrival that no violence would mark what may be the last Federal-state showdown in a grand-scale over the desegregation issue. One of his aides was to inspect

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

PRESIDENT SENDS PLEA TO WALLACE

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

after 3 P.M., the President continued:

"State, city and university officials have reported that if you were to stay away from the campus, thus fulfilling your legal duty, there is little danger which the local town and campus authorities could not adequately handle."

"This would make unnecessary the outside intervention of any troops, either state or Federal. I therefore urgently ask you to consider the consequence to your state and its fine university if you persist in setting an example of defiant conduct, and urge you instead to leave these matters in the courts of law where they belong."

The President's telegram was in reply to one Saturday in which Governor Wallace disclosed that some 500 Alabama National Guardsmen would be on duty at the university to preserve order if they were needed.

The guardsmen, called up by the Governor, are already in Tuscaloosa, where the university's main campus is situated.

Earlier today, the President warned that the United States must provide full freedom on Wednesday, but Thursday or the home front if it hoped to Friday are more likely days lead the drive for world peace.

Linking civil rights with efforts to eliminate the threat of in the proposals. This was confirmed by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, who told the University:

"In too many of our cities today, the peace is not secure because freedom is incomplete."

This was the second straight day in which the President appealed for action to end racial discrimination by stores, restaurants and other facilities in interstate commerce, and means of speed to the subject in addressing up school desegregation the National Conference of possibly by authorizing the Fed-

Mayors in Honolulu.

Today's appeal was made toward the end of a speech in which Mr. Kennedy announced that high-level discussions would begin in Moscow soon in an effort to reach agreement on a treaty banning nuclear test.

After suggesting that the nation re-examine its attitude toward peace, toward the Soviet Union and toward the cold war, the President declared:

"Finally, my fellow Americans, let us re-examine our attitude towards peace and freedom here at home. The quality and spirit of our own society must justify and support our efforts abroad."

Mr. Kennedy said that all levels of government—local, state and national—must "promote and protect that freedom for all of our citizens by all means within their authority."

Terming this as "not unrelated to world peace," the President continued:

"And is not peace, in the last analysis, basically a matter of human rights, the right to live out our lives without fear of devastation, the right to breathe air as nature provided it, the right of future generations to a healthy existence?"

Even as the President spoke, Southern Senators were being briefed at the Capitol on civil rights proposals that will be sent to Congress later this week by the Administration.

The proposals may be offered must provide full freedom on Wednesday, but Thursday or the home front if it hoped to Friday are more likely days lead the drive for world peace.

White House aides said there might be last-minute changes in the proposals. This was confirmed by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, who told the University:

"In too many of our cities today, the peace is not secure because freedom is incomplete."

The civil rights proposals are expected to include a ban on day in which the President appealed for action to end racial discrimination by stores, restaurants and other facilities in interstate commerce, and means of speed to the subject in addressing up school desegregation the National Conference of possibly by authorizing the Fed-

WALLACE READY - TO BAR STUDENTS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

the 500 national guardsmen he had called up to assist 600 state law enforcement officers in preserving the peace.

The confrontation on the tree-shaded campus by the Black Warrior River is scheduled to take place at 12:30 P.M. New York time, at the entrance of Foster Auditorium.

The Negro applicants, Jimmy A. Hood and Vivian Malone, both 20 years old, will arrive then, accompanied by Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Deputy United States Attorney General, other Federal officials and a small group of Federal marshals.

Will Stand at Entrance

Governor Wallace has said he will meet the applicants at the auditorium's entrance. "The school house door" of his campaign pledge last year. He will then formally deny them admission to the university.

Neither Mr. Wallace nor his aides have disclosed whether state troopers under Col. Albert J. Lingo, Commissioner of Public Safety, will join him in blocking the Negroes. Colonel Lingo declined to say this afternoon what he would do if Federal officials sought to force their way into the auditorium, where registration began today.

Edwin O. Guthman, special assistant for public information to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, said here that every effort would be made to enroll the two students.

If these attempts fail, the Federal officials are expected to withdraw from the campus. President Kennedy is then likely to sign a proclamation federalizing units of the Alabama National Guard that are now in summer training at Fort McClellan, near Anniston, Ala.

The troops, members of the 1st (Dixie) Division, would then take over the campus and assure admission of the Negroes.

24 Negro Involved

Another Negro, Dave M. McGlathery, a mathematician for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, is also covered by the desegregation order issued by Federal District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne of Birmingham.

However, the issue is expected to be decided here rather than at the university's Huntsville branch, where Mr. McGlathery plans to attend a night graduate class.

The looming confrontation aroused tension among whites in this city of 63,370 persons in west central Alabama. The authorities announced that 21 whites and one Negro had been arrested since Saturday night, charged with violating the state firearms act. Weapons were found in the possession of all of them.

Nevertheless a meeting between top Federal and state officials on the campus this afternoon was cordial. They discussed arrangements for the arrival of the students.

"All of our men have instructions to pass Federal men with the proper credentials at all the checkpoints," Colonel Lingo told Government representatives. His men have sealed off all entrances to the campus.

The university itself, under the leadership of its president, Dr. Frank A. Rose, has been preparing for desegregation since 1957.

The Federal officials at today's conference were headed by John Nolan, administrative assistant to the Attorney General, and included John Cameron, Deputy Chief United States Marshal, and Charles Chamberlain, a border patrol officer.

The Federal officials told Colonel Lingo that they would not have sufficient force to undertake "any type of internal security" and were counting on state and local policemen.

20 or 30 in U. S. Party

Mr. Nolan said the Federal party tomorrow would consist of "only 20 or 30 people" and would arrive in six automobiles. "I thought, also, I could give you the phone number where I could be reached and it would be good for our people to take a look at what you have set up," he said.

The Federal and state officials then toured the campus, including a visit to Foster Auditorium.

Governor Wallace took off from Dannel Field in Montgomery, the state capital, at 1:33 P.M. in a red-and-beige, 310 Cessna plane. It put down here 45 minutes later.

Four state troopers on motorcycles escorted the Wallace party to the Stafford Hotel. The group included two of the Governor's brothers - Circuit Judge Jack Wallace of Barbour

County, and Gerald Wallace, a Montgomery lawyer.

Dressed in a black suit, white shirt and black-and-red striped tie, the Governor appeared in a jovial mood. "You folks, please don't hurt anybody out there [on the campus]," he told more than 100 newsmen who surrounded him at the hotel.

In a more serious vein, he then asserted that he was seeking to raise constitutional issues by his defiance. And he contended that the relation between whites and Negroes in Tuscaloosa was better than that in most Northern cities.



Rule of Law—In Alabama Too

In the law there is an old maxim: From justice, as a fountain, all rights flow. With an eye to what will happen today at the entranceway to the University of Alabama, President Kennedy and a group of 46 distinguished lawyers from all over the country, including the Deep South, have underscored the meaning of this struggle for equal educational opportunity. To all Americans who look to the courts for the protection of their rights, the stake is basic: justice.

The President, after an announcement of importance to mankind, spoke yesterday of a matter of importance to man. Referring to civil rights at home, he said: "It is the responsibility of all citizens in all sections to respect the rights of all others and to respect the law of the land."

The 46 lawyers, who called upon the Governor of Alabama to comply with a court order forbidding him to block Negro enrollment, did so in similar language: "In the interests of sustaining the rule of law." The lawyers who issued the statement yesterday included the president and former presidents of the American Bar Association, the president of the American Law Institute, former United States Attorneys General, and deans of leading law schools.

The rule of law is the law of our land. Our Constitution is the main bulwark of our laws and of our strength as a republic of states. Behind the deeply rooted concept that rules of law outlast rules of mere men is the example of governments that have survived and flourished. The Government of the United States, in which our court system is one of the foundation stones, still flashes a beacon of justice to foreign lands.

By upholding the laws of the courts, elected officials carry out their oaths and the will of the people. "The end of the law," wrote John Locke, "is not to abolish or restrain but to preserve and enlarge freedom. For in all the states of created beings capable of laws, where there is no law there is no freedom." In Alabama, in all the other 46 states, we must adhere to, indeed dignify, the "equal protection of the laws" for all races under the Constitution—the law of the land. We obey the law in order to be free.

46 Lawyers Urge Wallace To Stand Aside at Alabama U.

By WILLIAM G. WEART

Special to The New York Times

PHILADELPHIA, June 10—Forty-six nationally prominent lawyers called on Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama today to obey the law on integration at the University of Alabama.

In a statement released here, the lawyers urged Governor Wallace to "refrain from defiance of a solemn court order by attempting to block the registration of three Negroes at the University this week. The Governor has said he would try to block their entrance by standing in the schoolhouse door."

Governor Wallace, they declared, can not justify such interference by contending he seeks to test constitutional issues that already have been decided "again and again" by the United States Supreme Court.

The statement was signed by three former Attorneys General of the United States; the president, president-elect and chairman of the board of governors of the American Bar Association; six past presidents of the A.B.A. and the deans of many law schools.

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy has been critical of the bar associations for not speaking out for compliance with the law when state officials have refused to go along with court orders.

Among those who signed the statement were Francis Biddle of Washington, William F. Rogers of New York and Herbert Brownell Jr. of New York, all former Attorneys General.

Also, Sylvester C. Smith Jr. of Newark, president of the American Bar Association; Walter E. Craig of Phoenix, president-elect of the A.B.A.; and Whitney North Seymour of New York, a past president of the A.B.A.

Among the law school deans who signed were Henry P. Brandeis Jr. of the University of North Carolina; Robert J. Farley of the University of Missouri; and Frederick D. G. Hibble of the University of Virginia; John W. Wade of Vanderbilt; William C. Warren of Columbia; Eugene V. Rostow of Yale; and Erwin N. Griswold of Harvard.

Governor Wallace is also a lawyer. The statement was released by Bernard Segal of Philadelphia, treasurer of the American Law Institute.

Replying to a question, he said: "Our country cannot hope to maintain its moral leadership in world affairs unless it can demonstrate its ability to preserve the liberty and freedom of its citizens under the rule of law."

Text of Statement

Following is the text of the lawyers' statement.

"The United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama has issued orders directing the University

of Alabama to admit three Negro students, and directing Governor George C. Wallace not to carry out his stated intention to block physically the admission ordered by the court. Since the court entered its latest order, the Governor has repeated his intention to interfere with the admission of the students. He would justify this interference as a proper way of 'testing' constitutional issues.

"But these issues have already been decided again and again—by the tribunal having final authority under our constitutional system. Under these circumstances, it is not legally permissible to 'test' these issues by defying an order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction. As Chief Judge Keyserling H. Lynde stated in the opinion accompanying his order of June 3 prohibiting the Governor from interfering:

"Thoughtful people if they free themselves from tensions provoked by established principles with which they violently disagree, must concede that the Governor of a sovereign state has no authority to obstruct or prevent the execution of the lawful orders of a court of the United States. . . . In the final analysis, the concept of law and order, the very essence of a republican form of government, embraces the notion that when the judicial process of a state or federal court, acting within the sphere of its competence, has been exhausted and has resulted in a final judgment, all persons affected thereby are obligated to obey it."

"If the issues that trouble the nation are to be peacefully resolved, all parties must respect the law. In a government of laws, the Governor is not free to flout the court's decree so long as it remains in force, particularly when the issues have been so recently and so frequently resolved by the highest court in the land."

"Lawyers have a special responsibility to support the rule of law in our society and to obey the fundamental legal principles that guarantee safety and justice for all. To this end, we ask Governor Wallace to refrain from defiance of a solemn court order. If he is present when the students present themselves for registration, we call upon him to stand aside and to forbear from any act or gesture of interference with the carrying out of the court's order."

NEW YORK TIMES
JUN 11 1963

CAMPUS RESIGNED TO DESEGREGATION

Alabama Students Hoping
It Is Quickly Over

By HEDRICK SMITH
Special to The New York Times

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., June 10 — University of Alabama students seem ready to accept two Negro schoolmates tomorrow without disorder.

"We'll accept it even if we may not like it," said a crew-cut junior from Birmingham. "People in my generation are going to accept desegregation. It's the law. But we don't like it pushed on us."

An attractive brunette from Lexington, N. C., who will live in the same dormitory as Vivian J. Malone, one of the two Negroes, said she and her friends were resigned to the desegregation.

"It is not a happy acceptance. But it's an acceptance that's pretty widespread," she said. "There's excitement and some fear. But most people want to hurry up and get it over with. I haven't heard any word of balder against her [Miss Malone] personally."

These comments, and others like them, indicate that the general climate of opinion among the student body here is much more tolerant toward desegregation than was student opinion at the University of Mississippi last fall.

After the crisis at Ole Miss, the University of Alabama student legislature passed a resolution calling for "the support of the entire student body, regardless of personal feelings, in the preservation of law and order so that the educational aims and ideals for which the university was founded may be furthered."

About 30 students leaders have come back to the summer session especially to see that other students are kept informed and that the student body lives up to the law and order resolution.

Desegregation Backed

In a special edition this week the campus newspaper, The Crimson-White, asserted that desegregation was morally right.

"The courts have ruled that integration must come, that segregation is illegal," wrote Hank Black, the editor. "We disagree with these rulings on a states' rights basis, although we are in favor of desegregation on moral grounds. . . . Since the courts have ruled, however, we must obey."

Mr. Black ran for office as editor last year on such a platform and defeated an out-and-out segregationist in the only campus election where the racial issue was important.

Donald Stewart, a 23-year-old law student from Anniston, who is president of the Student Government Association, votes from confidence that students would refrain from violence. He said dormitory, sorority and fraternity leaders had been hard at work to keep the campus orderly.

However, Mr. Stewart said he could not say exactly what reception the two Negro students, Miss Malone and Jimmy A. Hood, would receive in their dormitories, classrooms and dining halls.

University officials and some other student leaders, however, thought they saw a straw in the wind in the fact that no students had yet asked to be transferred away from the dormitories and dining rooms to which the Negroes are assigned.

Miss Malone will be housed and fed in Mary Burke Hall. Mr. Hood will reside in Palmer Hall and eat in Paty Hall.

"I think all of us have been surprised that no animosity has been shown," said Joseph G.

Cook, a senior in law school from Gulfport, Miss.

"It's been known for several days that Palmer Hall is where the boy would go. No one has asked to move out. We think that's significant."

Nevertheless, not all students who talked to reporters expressed support of Gov. George C. Wallace. One suggested the Governor had "bitten off more than he can chew," but others believed that the Governor would challenge court orders for desegregation and still manage to maintain law and order on the campus.

JUN 11

NEW YORK TIMES

Middleman in Alabama

Dr. Frank A. Rose

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., June 10—Frank Anthony Rose has been preparing for the University of Alabama's desegregation crisis ever since he became its president in September, 1957. Thus has made him a middleman between the Federal Government and Gov. George C. Wallace. One observer says the Governor "would sack Dr. Rose in a minute if he could control the (university) board of trustees."

Not only have the two men differed on desegregation, but Dr. Rose last year backed Ryan's chief rival for Governor, Mr. Wallace.

Dr. Rose, who was born in Meridian, Miss., on Oct. 16, 1920, considers himself neither a segregationist nor an integrationist, neither a liberal nor a conservative. "Titles don't describe a man," he explains. "I'm a realist."

He came here after six years as president of Transylvania College in Lexington, Ky.

Known as an Administrator

He is popular among businessmen and politicians. He is known, however, as a capable administrator, fund raiser and university spokesman rather than as an academician.

His speechmaking on behalf of the university takes him away from the campus on the average of two days a week. Students respect him but say they rarely see him.

Dr. Rose's ambition has been to give Alabama a first-class university.

"Real education," he says, "is excellence. Of course, for me to say we've got it is ridiculous. But I will not tolerate mediocrity."

Under his administration the faculty has grown, its pay has risen, its morale has improved. Academic and moral standards have been tightened.

The university has also started a \$42,000,000 building campaign so extensive that students joke that there will be "a building for every student by 1970."

Dr. Rose, who is 6 feet, 2 inches tall, drives himself and his staff hard. He expects winning results even from his football team.

"Character is not built by a losing team," he has said.

Some faculty members, however, feel he overemphasizes athletics.

Dr. Rose's personal life fits



Raised standards and pay

the perfect image for a successful college president. It is a model of organization and self-discipline.

His rich mahogany desk is uncluttered. His clothes are immaculate.

He regularly rises at 7 A.M. and exercises for 30 minutes before going to his office. At noon, he returns home for a "light, fast lunch and an hour's nap in my pajamas." Once back at work, he may stay until 1 or 2 in the morning.

His manner is relaxed and comfortable, his voice calm and cultured. Only his fast-paced day smoking, his bent for fast driving and a foot that twitches as he talks hint at his nervous energy.

Dr. Rose's favorite recreation is water-skiing with his wife, Tommye, and their children, Susan, 19, Gary, 15, Tony, 15, Julian, 12, and Elizabeth, 7. His hobby is reading, always non-fiction.

Worked as a Boy

Dr. Rose's father died when he was 10. He worked as a shoe clerk and newsboy while winning athletic and academic honors in school at Meridian.

He received his B.A. from Transylvania in 1942. During the next four years, he served as a high school principal and director of admissions at Transylvania and earned a Bachelor of Divinity degree. He became pastor of the First Christian Church in Danville, Ky., in 1947, holding the post until 1950.

JULY 1, 1955

Today and Tomorrow... By Walter Lippmann

Point of No Return

THE PRESIDENT, as his recent speeches show, is becoming more and more deeply engaged in the cause of



equality of rights and status for the American Negroes. He is bound to find himself drawn further into far-flung and as yet by no means clearly visible commitments. For historical experience shows that there is, so to speak, a point of no return in a movement for the redress of grievances. That point is where gradual reform and token appeasement become suddenly not only insufficient but irritating: the long-standing grievances, which have been patiently endured, are suddenly felt to be intolerable. Then instead of putting up with a little done slowly, there is a demand that much must be done suddenly.

For us the point of no return was marked and symbolized in Birmingham.

AFTER the point of no return has been passed, events are likely to take a course which is disconcerting to men of good will. As action is taken to redress the most ugly grievances, for example discrimination in the use of public facilities and accommodations, the sense of grievance does not die down. On the contrary, it becomes sharper. Thus, we shall almost surely see that the Administration's legislative proposals, though just and essential, will be followed by more, not less, pressure and discontent.

This, of course, is also the view of the convinced and confirmed segregation-

ists, and indeed of all die-hard conservatives. To give in a little, say with token integration, is, they insist, to strengthen the demand, by feeding it, for complete integration. The answer to those who think this way is that for a century their remedy has been tried in several states. There is no longer any doubt that it can no longer be carried on. The brutal truth of the matter had better be spelled out: it is that the rebellion of the Negroes against segregation cannot be suppressed because the American people as a whole will not consent to the use of the violence which would be necessary to suppress the rebellion. The fire hoses and the police dogs and the mass arrests have shocked the country. Yet, they are a mere slap on the wrist compared with what would have to be done to restore law and order on the basis of complete segregation.

THE LEGAL disabilities of Negroes are being dealt with by the Judiciary and the Executive and presumably by the Congress. The resistance of the die-hards has become a lost cause, and there is a place in history waiting for the Southern Senator who takes the lead in the dismantling of the remaining legalized discrimination.

But, close at hand, there are already manifest the beginnings of a demand not only for legal equality and for equality of status in public places but for the substance of equality. The National Urban League, which is an old and respected organization, has just spoken out powerfully on this subject. What the Negroes are now demanding are better schools, better housing, and better jobs.

Few will say them nay. But

the hard truth is that while the Negroes are making these demands, the country is in fact short of good schools, good housing, and good jobs. This makes the Negro problem part of a generalized national problem. By law and with good will segregation can be wiped out in airports, bus depots, lunch counters, movie theaters, public parks, and the like, without substantial difficulties. But it is not possible to desegregate all the schools and universities and provide equal educational opportunity for Negroes and whites. There are not enough good schools. The same is true of housing and of jobs. The basic fact is that the pie, which is supposed to be divided equally, is too small.

IN THINKING about this, I am tempted to look into the crystal ball, and to ask from what is dimly visible there a question: Is the rising discontent which is showing itself among the 20 million Negroes going to change in important ways the shape and pace of American politics?

Big popular movements, such as Populism in the last century, the Square Deal and the New Deal in this century, have had an explosive nucleus of popular trouble and anger — the bankruptcy of farmers, the ruin of small businessmen, the mass unemployment in the cities. The Negroes, besides suffering the disabilities of caste prejudice, are a badly injured minority.

Does the crystal ball say, then, that there will be a new popular movement of internal development and reform — without which the substantial grievances of Negroes cannot be redressed?

© 1955 The Washington Post Co.

JUN 11 1963

AG Tuesday, June 11, 1963 THE WASHINGTON POST

Gov. Wallace Flies To Showdown Site, Reviews Troops

By Leon Daniel

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., June 10 (UPI)—Gov. George C. Wallace arrived here today and reviewed the 1500-member State force he has on hand to prevent disorder during his showdown Tuesday with Federal authorities.

From Washington, President Kennedy sent the defiant Governor a strongly worded telegram urging him to abandon his avowed plan to personally block the court-ordered admission of two Negro students to the University of Alabama about 12:30 p. m. (EDT) Tuesday.

And a Department of Justice spokesman in Tuscaloosa said units of the 31st Division, composed of National Guardsmen from Mississippi and Alabama, would probably be Federalized and moved onto the campus if a crisis develops.

"If Wallace makes it necessary to Federalize troops it probably would be a good guess that the 31st Division or some of its elements would be called," the spokesman, who declined to be identified, said.

The unit currently is undergoing two weeks of training at Ft. McClellan, about 100 miles away.

In his telegram, the President told Wallace "the only announced threat to orderly compliance with the law" was his plan to personally block the students.

Wallace, however, disagreed. His presence here guarantees the peace," he said. "This is the opinion of all here familiar with the facts, including Tuesday.

ing the Legislature and the president of the University of Alabama.

"If I were not here tomorrow, there's no telling how many people would be here. There's going to be peace."

The Justice Department spokesman here said the two Negro students—Vivian Malone and James A. Hood—would be accompanied by Justice Department attorney John Doar; Peton Norvelle, the chief marshal for the Northern District of Alabama; Macon Weaver, U. S. attorney for the District; and Nicholas de B. Katzenbach, a deputy U. S. Attorney General.

Shortly after his arrival here today Wallace proceeded to an armory, where he reviewed the 700 National Guardsmen he has ordered held in readiness for the crisis. Some of the troops are "special forces" units, regarded as the toughest in the Army.

The Governor stopped frequently to pose for pictures with the fatigued-clad troops.

After touring the armory and the special forces group, Wallace made visits to check points around the University campus.

On several occasions he leaped out of his car in the blazing sun to shake hands with State Troopers, county officers, and city and county policemen.

He stopped several roads to shake their hands and assure them there would be no violence Tuesday.



Frank A. Rose, above, president of the University of Alabama, said yesterday that students are going about their business normally despite the tight security ring around the campus. National Guardsmen, State and Tuscaloosa city law officers have sealed off the campus awaiting today's enrollment of two Negroes.